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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### *A* Brief View *of the* State *of the* Gallican Church *towards the Conclusion of the Sixteenth Century. By* M. L. F. de Bausset, *formerly Bishop of Alais, &c.**

WHEN, after fifty years of civil wars, Cardinal Richelieu confirmed the royal authority in all its vigour and energy, he sought to establish the foundations of permanent government upon those principles of religion which can, alone, secure the order and tranquillity of a great empire. This man, who may be said to have possessed the instinct of politics, as others possess the science; who had not a single thought, a sentiment, or a wish, but what tended to the corroboration of authority and the maintenance of order, knew well, that the spirit of religion is essential to good government, because it inculcates a respect for the laws and submission to public authority.

In his choice of bishops he always endeavoured to find men who combined knowledge with regularity of conduct and a love of due discipline. During his ministry, decency, dignity, and order prevailed. From this epoch may be dated the true glory of the Gallican church: the glory of having formed a clergy the most enlightened, the most regular, the most faithful to religious principles and to public duties, and the most sincere friends of peace.

As long as the Cardinal de Richelieu lived, nothing occurred to disturb this harmony. He maintained, with equal steadiness, purity of doctrine, the ordonances of discipline, the rights of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the maxims of royalty. No sooner did any man, or any set of men, disclose new or dangerous notions, than he crushed them, *in limine*, or repressed them with vigour.

Richelieu was as little attached to novelties in religion as he was in politics. He had the celebrated Abbé de St. Cyran confined at Vincennes. To those who applied for his liberty, he coolly replied, that if Luther and Calvin had been as well secured, such torrents of blood would not have deluged France and Germany for the space of fifty years.

It is more than probable, that had Cardinal Richelieu lived, the controversy about Jansenism would never have taken place. The book of Jansenius was printed two years before his death: but no one, except the intimate friends of the author, knew, at that time, that such a work was in existence.

But scarcely had the Cardinal ceased to breathe, when the dispute arose. A new reign, a minority, which is always favourable to cabal, a regent seeking to establish his infant power, and a minister wholly indifferent to discussions of this nature, all concurred to give a dangerous liberty of discussing questions which produced a long series of troubles and disasters.

It was, more especially, between the society of Jesuits and that of Port Royal, that that obstinate controversy took place which proved so fatal to both of them, and which, perhaps, had no inconsiderable influence upon more recent events.

The institution of the Jesuits, to

* The above interesting article is extracted from the *Histoire de Fenelon*, in three volumes 8vo. by Bausset.—This valuable accession to literary biography has been recently published in France, and a translation of it is, we are informed, upon the point of publication.

which no other society ever could be compared, nor probably never will be, for the energy, the depth, and the foresight, with which its plan had been digested and its resources combined, had been established to embrace, in its wide sphere, all classes, conditions, and modes of being, which unite in the harmonious system of religious and political power.

If we refer back to the origin of its formation, it is very evident that its public and avowed object was, to defend the catholic church against the Lutherans and the Calvinists; and its political object, to protect social order and the form of government as it might be found established in each country,* against the overwhelming torrent of anarchical opinions which always precedes religious innovation. Wherever the Jesuits found an establishment, they maintained the different classes of society in regularity, moderation, and propriety. Called, at their very commencement, to educate the principal families in the state, they extended their care also to inferior persons; they cherished, in them, an habitual reverence of moral and religious virtues. Such was the primary object of those numerous congregations which they established in every city, and which they had the art of making compatible with all the different professions and institutions of society. Simple and easy exercises of piety, familiar instruction, appropriated to every condition, and which contained nothing prejudicial to the social duties, served to maintain, in every kingdom, that regularity of manners, that spirit of subordination and order, and that prudent economy, which secured the peace and harmony of families and the prosperity of empires.

If, from its very commencement, this society had so many contests with the Lutherans and the Calvinists, it was, because, wherever these two sects established their doctrines, wars and convulsions were the inevitable results of their religious principles.

Familiar with every species of knowledge, the Jesuits employed their talents to subdue that respect which is always shewn to intellectual superiority. The confidence which every catholic government reposed in them, and the success of their plans, was the cause why they possessed, almost exclusively, the instruction of youth.

They had the merit of dignifying their religious and moral character by an austerity and temperance of manners, and a noble disinterestedness of principle, which even their enemies could not deny. And this is the best answer to all the satires which have accused them of professing lax principles of conduct.

This singular society was so perfectly formed, at first, that it had neither infancy nor old age. From its very commencement, it formed establishments in every catholic country, opposed with intrepidity all the new Lutheran sects, sent missionaries to the Levant and into the deserts of America, to the seas of China, to Japan, and to the Indies. It existed for two centuries, and it had, at the moment of its annihilation, the same vigour as in the time of its maturity. It was animated, to the last moment, by the same spirit that had given it life. They were never obliged to remedy, by new laws, the imperfection of those which had been devised by its founder. The emulation which this society inspired, was useful and necessary, even to its rivals. It expired *whole*, and it drew into its own ruin the infuriate beings who had triumphed over its fall.

It would be difficult to divine, from what sort of madness those governments, who had received the greatest benefits from the Jesuits, were impelled to deprive their benefactors of their power of doing good. In the present day, the ridiculous and futile pretexts upon which their proscription was founded, are hardly remembered. It is in perfect recollection, however, that the judges, who declared the whole body guilty of enormous crimes, could not convict any one of its members of any specific offence. The destruction of the Jesuits aimed a fatal blow at public education in the whole of catholic Europe: a remarkable confession

* The good bishop is too liberal of commendation here. The creed of a jesuit contained no such virtues.—*Editor.*

which is now made as well by their enemies as by their friends.

This society dignified their misfortunes by a noble and tranquil fortitude; its religious and unshaken resignation speaks loudly for the purity of its principles and sentiments. Those men, whom they had described as so dangerous, so powerful, so vindictive, yielded, without a murmur, to the dreadful hand that crushed them: they had the generosity to respect and pity the weakness of the pontiff who was condemned to sacrifice them. Their proscription served as a model for those barbarous acts of madness and folly, which have overturned, in an instant, the work of the wisdom of ages, and destroyed, in a day, the wealth of passed and future generations.

But, towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a rival society sprung up, and destined, as it were, to fight before it could be said to be born. The school of Port Royal, in its origin, was nothing more than the union of the members of a single family, and this family was that of Arnauld, well known, at the time, for his hatred of the Jesuits. This society had the merit of producing men distinguished alike for the eminence of their virtues and of their talents. United by a similarity of principles and sentiments, they recommended themselves to public esteem by the austerity of their manners and a generous contempt of honours and wealth. A singular circumstance occurred, which seemed to render them independent of all the favours of fortune and of all the calculations of ambition. Mother Angelica, their sister, and Abbess of Port Royal, acquired and deserved great renown from the reform which she had introduced into the monastery, and by a regularity of manners worthy of the purest ages of monastic discipline. Attached to her family by an entire conformity of manners and opinions, she lived with her brothers and her relations in a close intimacy; an intimacy which seemed to be ennobled by the great interests of piety and religion. Her relations, and the friends of her relations, came to inhabit the solitude which surrounded the walls of her monastery. Port Royal des Champs became a sacred asylum, whither pious ascetics, sick of the illusions of the world, retired, to meditate, far from society and its vain pleasures, the importance of eternal truths.

Men were found there who had, before, distinguished themselves in the world and at court by their wit and their politeness, bitterly deploring the vain and transitory delights which had fruitlessly occupied the days of their youth, and repining at the celebrity which was still attached to their names, astonished that the world would not forget them, who had forgotten the world.

A still more recent and more illustrious conquest shed, upon the deserts of Port Royal, that sort of majesty which the greatness and the powers of the earth communicate to religion, at the very moment when they are humbled before it. The Dutchess of Longueville, who had played so active a part during the time of the League, and whom religion had robbed of all the illusions of ambition, presented, to a religious age, the spectacle of a long and solemn repentance. This conversion was the work of Port Royal, and so illustrious a penitent, communicated her own splendour and importance to those austere directors, who had prevailed upon a princess of the blood to submit to those holy and unalterable rules of the evangelical ministry, which admit no distinction of birth, of rank, or of power.

The simple life of the inhabitants of Port Royal, served to give additional renown to their writings. These very men who wrote upon the most sublime objects of religion, of morals, and of philosophy, feared no degradation in descending to the composition of elementary books for the instruction of rising generations.

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## *The* CRIMINAL *from* LOST HONOUR. *By* SCHILLER.

[*Continued from p.* 273.]

I STILL stood before the body, lost and irresolute. The crack of a whip and the sound of a waggon, which was passing through the wood, brought me to myself. It was scarce-

ly a mile from the main road where I had committed the deed, and my own safety became the first thought of my mind. Scarcely conscious of my actions, I lost myself deeper in the wood. On the way I recollected that he whom I had murdered possessed a watch. I stood in need of money to reach the frontiers, and yet I wanted courage to return to the spot where the murdered lay. Here the thought of a hell, and the omnipresence of God alarmed me. I summoned all my courage, determined to cope with all the terrors of hell: I returned to the spot: I found what I expected, and, in a green purse, a small sum of money. On robbing the corpse, I paused and reflected. It was no emotion of shame, nor of fear to magnify my crime by robbery. I believe it was scorn which induced me to throw the watch away, and to retain only a moiety of the money. I wished to be considered a personal enemy of the deceased, but not his robber.—Deep in the wood I now bent my flight. I knew that it extended almost sixteen miles in a northern direction, and almost to the frontiers. Until mid-day I hastened my course almost breathless. The velocity of my flight had stilled the pangs of my conscience, but they returned with treble force, in proportion as my powers became weaker and weaker. A thousand horrible forms flitted before me. My breast was lacerated as with the sharpest swords. A terrible choice was now left for me, between a life of horrible anxiety and a violent death; and I was obliged to choose. I had not the courage to become a suicide, and I trembled at the prospect of remaining in the world.—Placed between the certain torments of life, and the uncertain terrors of eternity, equally incapable of living or of dying, I passed the sixth hour of my flight: an hour more burthened with torments than e'er a living being felt, or feeling could relate. Wrapt in myself and slow, with my hat deeply drawn over my face, as if it could conceal me from the eye of animated Nature, I had, imperceptibly, followed a narrow path, which led me into the thickest gloom, when, on a sudden, a hoarse commanding voice called on me to stop. The voice was quite near to me; but my distraction, and my hat being drawn over my eyes, prevented me looking around me. I raised my eyes, and saw a man approaching me, who in his hand bore a knotty club. His figure bordered on the gigantic, at least my first surprise led me to that belief, and the colour of his skin was brown, approaching to the mulatto. His countenance looked ghastly and grim. Instead of a girdle he had thrown a thick rope around him, and a pistol and a broad knife declared his occupation. The cry was repeated, and a sturdy arm held me fast. The sound of the human voice had inspired me with fear; but the sight of a villain gave me courage.

In the situation in which I then was, I had cause to tremble before every honest man, but none before a robber. 'Who art thou?' he asked. 'One of thy kind,' was my answer, 'if thou really art what thou seemest to be.' 'The path thou wert treading leads not to thy home; what art thou here in search of?'—'What right hast thou to ask me?' I rejoined with boldness. The man regarded me from head to foot. It appeared as if he wished to compare my figure with his own, and my answer with my figure. 'Thou speakest like a beggar,' said he, at last. 'It may be so. I was yesterday no more than that.' —The man laughed. 'One could swear,' he cried, 'that thou dost not wish to be taken for any thing better to-day.' 'For something worse, then,' I replied, and was proceeding on my way. 'Stop, friend,' he cried, 'why so in haste? time to thee is not of any worth.' I pondered for a moment. I know not how my mouth framed itself to the words, but I slowly said, 'Life is short, and Hell lasts for ever.' The man fixed his eyes upon me. 'I will be d——d,' said he, at last, 'if thou hast not been very near the gallows.' 'It may one day be the case,' I said, 'so farewell.'—'Halt,' he cried, and, drawing a tin flask from his pouch, handed it to me. Fear and anxiety had exhausted my powers, and, during the whole of this terrible day, nothing had yet passed my lips. A dread at times stole over me that I should perish for want in this desolate spot.

For ten miles around me I knew no refreshment could be procured. The joy may therefore be conceived with which I drank from the flask of the stranger. A fresh power pervaded my limbs: my heart again beat high with courage, and hope and love of life returned. So much was I refreshed by the invigorating draught, that I began to believe that I was not wholly miserable. Yes, I confess it, my situation bordered again on a happy one; for, at last, after a thousand disappointments, I had found a creature who appeared to resemble me. In the state in which I was sunken, I would have caroused with the most hellish spirits to have gained a confidant. The man threw himself on the grass. I did the same. 'Thy wine has cheered me,' I said, 'we must be better acquainted. Hast thou carried on the trade long?' He eyed me keenly. 'What dost thou mean?' he asked. I drew his knife from its hold. 'Has this been often bloody?' I asked. 'Who art thou?' he asked, in a tremulous tone. 'A murderer, like thyself,' I answered, 'but only a beginner.' The man fixed his eyes upon me. 'Dost thou reside hereabouts?' he asked. 'Ten miles from here,' I answered, 'the host of the Sun, in L——, if thou hast ever heard of such a person.' The man sprang from the ground. 'The poacher Wolf?' he exclaimed. 'The same,' I answered. —'Welcome, welcome,' he cried, and shook me violently by the hand. 'Have I at last found thee? For many a month have I pondered on the means to obtain thee; I know thee well; I have long reckoned upon thee.' 'Reckoned upon me? for what purpose?'

"'Thou art known throughout the whole country: thou hast enemies. An officer has oppressed thee, Wolf; thou hast been ruined; thou hast been treated in a most infamous manner. Thou hast been persecuted for shooting a couple of boars, which were fed for the prince at our expense. Are we then arrived at that state of things, when a man is not valued more than a hare? Are we no better than the beasts of the field? And couldst thou endure it, a fellow as thou art?'

"'Could I alter it?'

"'That we soon shall see, but tell me whence comest thou now, and what hast thou in agitation?'

"I related him my whole history. —The man sprang with impatience from the ground, and drew me after him. 'Come, brother,' he said, 'thou art now ripe; thou hast attained the pitch at which thou canst be useful. Follow me.'

"'Whither wilst thou lead me?'

"'Ask no questions; follow me.' With force he dragged me along.—We proceeded about a mile. The wood became thicker, and our path more rugged. Neither of us spoke a word, until the whistle of my conductor awakened me from my reflections. I raised my eyes; we stood on the declivity of a rock, which appeared to form a deep and hollow cave. A second whistle sounded from the interior of the rock, and a ladder was raised, as if by itself, slowly from the depth. My conductor descended, but he bade me stop until he returned. 'I must first chain the dog,' he added, 'thou art here a stranger, and the beast would tear thee to pieces.' Thus saying, I lost sight of him.

"Now I stood alone before the abyss, and I knew well that I was alone. The negligence of my conductor did not escape my attention. It only required a bold resolve to draw the ladder up. I was then free, and my flight secured. I confess that this circumstance struck me. I looked into the cave which was soon to receive me: it gave me an obscure idea of the abyss of Hell, from which there is no deliverance. I began to tremble at the course of life on which I was about to enter. A rapid flight alone could save me. I determined on this flight. I had already stretched my arm towards the ladder; but on a sudden it echoed in my ears, and sounded like a scornful laugh of Hell, 'What has a murderer to fear?' My arm fell palsied by my side, my account was full, the time of repentance was past, the murder which I had committed stood like a barrier behind me, and hindered my return for ever. My conductor now re-appeared, and informed me that I might descend. Now I was deprived of all choice, and I descended.

"We had proceeded a short way when the prospect began to open, and a few miserable huts presented themselves, before which about eighteen or twenty persons lay stretched before a fire. 'Here, comrades,' said my conductor, 'here is the host of the Sun, bid him welcome.' 'The host of the Sun!' the whole gang exclaimed, and men and women flocked around me to welcome me.—Shall I confess it? The joy was hearty and sincere. Confidence and even esteem appeared on every face; the whole scene was like the return of an old acquaintance whom we love and esteem. My arrival had disturbed the repast, which was just on the eve of commencing. It was now continued. Game of every description formed the feast, and the wine passed rapidly from man to man. Unanimity and friendship appeared to animate the whole band, and each strove to outvie the other in testifying his joy at my arrival. I was placed between two women, the most honourable seat at the table. I expected to find the outcast of their kind. But how great was my surprise, to discover the most beautiful forms mine eyes had ever beheld. Margaret, the elder, and most beautiful of the two, could scarcely have attained her five-and-twentieth year. Her language was indecent, but her gestures told more than her words. Maria, the younger, was married, but absconded from her husband owing to maltreatment. She was beautifully formed, but looked pale and wan, and on the whole was less striking than her bolder neighbour. Both women exerted themselves to attract my attention; but Margaret, notwithstanding her beauty, was disgusting to me; but the charms of Maria made a lasting influence on my heart. 'Thou seest,' the man began who had conducted me to the spot, 'thou seest the life we lead; one day is the same as another. Is it not, comrades?'—'Every day the same,' the whole band repeated. 'If thou canst resolve to follow our mode of life, declare it, and thou shalt be our leader. I have hitherto held that station; but to thee, and thee only, will I resign it. Are you willing, comrades?' A joyful 'Yes' sounded from the whole gang.

"Inflamed by wine, my head burned. In my breast arose the dormant fire of ambition. The world had rejected me as one infected with the plague. Here I found a brotherly reception—respect and honour. Had I entered again into the world, what had I to expect but death, and here I could at least sell my life at a higher price. The female race had hitherto treated me with contempt. Here endless favours and enjoyments awaited me. My resolution was soon formed. 'I will be your captain,' I exclaimed, with pride. 'I will be your leader, if you will resign to me my beautiful neighbour.' My demand was granted. I was the acknowledged proprietor of a strumpet, and the captain of a gang of robbers.

[*To be continued.*]

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## *The* IMMORALITY *of* GOLDSMITH'S "STANZAS *on* WOMAN."

SIR,

THE following verses, though they will doubtless excite the admiration of every lover of poetry, yet cannot fail to call forth the most deserved censure from every moral character, from every friend of suffering humanity, as containing, in their literal sense, a doctrine dangerous in its promulgation, and fatal to the mind that imbibes it.

STANZAS ON WOMAN.

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds, too late, that man betray,
What charms can soothe her melancholy?
What *art* can wash her guilt away?

The only *art*, her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from ev'ry eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
To wring his bosom is—to die!

GOLDSMITH.

Let the unhappy woman who has suffered herself to be led into the paths of error, who has listened to the artful tale of the seducer, who, believing his vows sincere, has yielded to the impulse of passion, and indulged in illicit pleasures; but who now, finding herself deserted by her lover (or rather the vile assassin of her honour), looks back with horror upon her conduct: her heart stung with the agonizing pangs of remorse, tortured with the upbraidings of her

conscience, she feels the force of her guilt, conceives herself to be a contaminated and polluted being, an object unworthy of and shut out from, society. With her mind thus inflamed, let her, I say, read the above verses, and what a dreadful step are they likely to impel her to under such circumstances: it is more than probable they would cause her to add to her crime that of a greater, namely, self-destruction. Such an act, 'tis true, would rend the bosom of her betrayer; would afford to the world a convincing proof of repentance; and although thousands would "drop tears in pity for *her* hapless fate," yet it would undoubtedly involve the future welfare of her soul in awful doubt and uncertainty.

But by taking them in their literal sense, I may be accused of misrepresenting the author's meaning, whose object was to enforce the practice of virtue by holding forth, that, in a deviation from it, death was preferable to life; and that, by the words *to die*, he implies a death occasioned by excessive grief, remorse, a broken heart and its concomitants: all this I readily admit; but while there exists even a chance of a different construction being put upon them, which the impartial reader cannot, I think, deny, when he looks to the predominant weight the substantive "art" has on the whole composition, I shall retain the opinion (till I am convinced to the contrary) that the stanzas in question are a fit subject for animadversion.

Should these remarks be considered worthy an insertion in the columns of your intelligent miscellany, they are much at your service.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servt.

W. DURRANT.

*St. James's-Str. Dec.* 8, 1809.

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ESSAY *on the first* HUMAN SOCIETY, *according to the* MOSAIC HISTORY.

*(Concluded from page* 377.*)*

AS soon as man had deprived his beasts of their freedom, he was placed under the necessity of providing for their support. Thus he became a shepherd, and, as long as the social circle was limited, nature provided superfluously for his flocks. He was only obligated to search for the meadows, and when the pasture of one was exhausted, to exchange it for another. The greatest superfluity rewarded him for this easy occupation; and the revenue of his work was subject to no change, neither of climate nor season. A uniform enjoyment was the lot of the shepherd's state, and freedom and a joyous leisure its character. But with the agriculturist it was differently constituted: he was bound like a slave to the ground which he had cultivated, and with the mode of life which he adopted he resigned all the freedom of his condition. He was obliged carefully to regulate himself according to the tender nature of the vegetable which he cultivated, and to assist the growth of it by art and manual labour, at the same time that the flock of the shepherd provided for its own support.

The deficiency of instruments rendered every labour at the commencement difficult; and how laborious must have been his life before the ploughshare ameliorated it, and before he constrained the tamed beasts to share with him the burthen.—In how many different employments was he obliged to engage before he could enjoy the fruits of his harvest.—How often was he obliged to defend the works of his hands from the attacks of wild beasts, and even perhaps sometimes at the risk of his own life. How uncertain was the fruit of his toil—how fickle the reward for his exertions—when both depended on the weather, and the season. An overflowing stream, a heavy hail, were sufficient to rob him of his reward at the very moment when he was about to seize it, and thereby expose him to the greatest want. Severe and laborious must therefore have been the lot of the agriculturist, in comparison to the easy and tranquil lot of the shepherd; and his soul must necessarily become more wild, and uncivilised by his body being so depressed by labour.

If now it entered his mind to compare his hard fate with the happy life of the shepherd, the disparity must strike him; and he must, according

to his confined mode of thinking, regard the shepherd as a particular favourite of Heaven. Envy thus awakened in his bosom: for this unfortunate passion must necessarily awaken at the first inequality in man. With an envious eye he regarded the blissful state of the shepherd, reposing in the shade, whilst he was exposed to the vertical beams of the sun, and the sweat dropping from his brow. The careless mirth of the shepherd gave him pain; he hated him on account of his happiness, and despised him on account of his indolence.—Thus, in his heart, he bore a secret dislike towards him, which on the first occasion was to break into open hostility: and it was not long before this occasion presented itself. The privileges of each had at this time no determined limits, and no laws existed which distinguished the mine and thine. Each believed he had an equal claim to the whole world; for the division of property was afterwards introduced by certain collisions in society.

Let it be supposed that the shepherd had depastured the surrounding country with his flocks, and yet felt no disposition to emigrate far from the family to a distant country. On what then did he determine? What project would most naturally strike him? He would drive his flocks into the plantations of the farmer, or at least so order it that they would find their way into them of their own accord. There he would find ample provision for his sheep, and no law then existed to prevent him taking the benefit of it:—Every thing which he could seize was his own.—Thus reasoned man in his infant state.

Now, for the first time, man came in collision with man. He assumed the place of the ferocious beasts with whom the farmer had had hitherto only to contend. Man now appeared to man as an hostile animal, who wished to desolate his plantations. We must not then wonder that he received him in the same manner as he received the beast: for their actions bore a strong resemblance. The hatred which he had long borne in his breast, co-operated to embitter him the more; and a murderous blow with a club revenged him at once for the long happiness of his envied neighbour. Thus ended, in a melancholy manner, the first collision of man.

*Equality of Station abolished.*

We are authorised, by the ancient records, in drawing the conclusion that polygamy seldom occurred in those early times. Regular marriages, however, appear to denote a certain morality and refinement, which it were in vain to look for in those barbarous times. In general, man attains to order by the consequences of disorder, and to laws by the commission of offences. The introduction of regular marriages appears not to have been founded so much on laws as on practice. Man could not live otherwise than in marriage; and the example of the first was in some degree a law for the second. The human race began with a single pair. Nature, therefore, as it were, announced her will in this example.

If we suppose that, in the earliest times, the proportion in the number of the two sexes was equal, nature thereby regulated what man could not have regulated:—Each man had only one wife as there was only one for him. When, at last the number of the two sexes displayed an apparent disproportion, and man had the advantage of choice, the order of marriage was at once confirmed by observance, and no one ventured to introduce a new custom, or to differ from the manner of their fathers. In the same manner, as the order of marriages was fixed, a certain natural polity founded itself in society. Nature had established the paternal authority, as it made the helpless child dependant on the father, and accustomed it, from the most tender age, to honour his will. When the son became himself a father, his son could not regard those without respect and reverence whom he saw treated so respectfully by his own father; and he must tacitly ascribe a greater degree of respect and authority to the father of his father.

This importance of the first parent must necessarily increase in an equal degree with every augmentation of the family, and with every year of his age; and the greater experience, the

fruit of a long life, must independently give him a natural superiority over every one who was younger. In every dispute, the first parent was considered the most proper arbitrator; and on the long observance of this custom was at last founded a natural and easy superiority, the patriarchal government, which rather confirmed the general equality than abolished it. But this equality could not always subsist. Some were less industrious; some less favoured by fortune and their climate; some were born weaker than others. There existed therefore, in society, the strong and the weak, the brave and the coward, the rich and the poor. The weak and the poor were obliged to beg; the rich could give and refuse. The dependence of man on man commenced. The nature of things must have necessarily introduced the custom for old age to be exonerated from labour, and the business to be undertaken by the son for the grey-headed father—the youth for the old man. This duty of nature became soon imitated by art. In the breast of many the wish arose, to unite the luxurious rest of the old with the enjoyments of the young:—their eyes fell on the poor and the weak, who called upon them for protection and support, or who laid claim to their superfluity. The poor and the weak required their assistance; they, on the other hand, required the labour and diligence of the poor. The support of the rich became the condition of the labour of the poor—the poor served and received—the rich gave and were idle. The first distinction now commenced in Society. The rich became richer by the diligence of the poor: to increase his riches, he also increased the number of his servants; he therefore saw many around him who were less happy than himself, and many who depended on him. The rich felt his power and became proud. He began to substitute the instruments of his torture for instruments of his will. One short step was necessary to make him a despot. The son of the rich man began to think himself better than the sons of his father's slaves. Heaven had favoured him more than them, and therefore he concluded he was dearer to Heaven. He called himself the son of Heaven, as the favourites of Fortune call themselves the sons of Fortune. In comparison to him, the son of Heaven, the servant was only a son of man. Hence, in Genesis, the difference between the children of Elohim and the children of men. Fortune led the rich man to idleness—idleness led him to luxury—and luxury at last to vice.

### *The first King.*

Asia being, on account of the deluge, forsaken by its human inhabitants, became soon the abode of savage beasts, which increased in great numbers in a country so fruitful as that which immediately followed the deluge, and extended their dominion where man was too weak to obstruct their progress. Every portion of land, therefore, which the new human race cultivated, must be first conquered from the beasts, and further defended against them by artifice and force. Our Europe is now cleared of these noxious animals, and we can scarcely form to ourselves an idea of the misery which the earlier times sustained from the depredations of savage animals; but we may conclude, from the writings of the ancients, and especially the Greeks, that the evils committed by them were of the most serious nature. The latter conferred immortality and the dignity of the gods on those who overcame a savage beast. Thus Œdipus became king of the Thebans, as he had extirpated the sphinx; and Perseus, Hercules, and Theseus, acquired their renown, and apotheosis in the same manner. He, therefore, who co-operated in the extirpation of these general enemies, was the greatest benefactor of men; and, in order to succeed, he must in reality be possessed of extraordinary qualities.

The chace of these animals was, before the war began to rage amongst men, the peculiar work of the heroes. It is probable that this chace was prosecuted in great numbers, who were led on by the bravest, namely, by him whose courage and understanding gave him a natural superiority over the others. There was nothing further required to make him a king, than the solemn acknowledgement;

and could this be denied to him at the head of his armed and warlike hosts? He was the most proper to rule, as he was the most powerful, and the most able to prosecute his commands. He was the general benefactor of all, as to him they were indebted for peace and safety from the common enemy. He was already in possession of power, as the most powerful were at his command. In a similar manner, the ancestors of Alaric, Attila, and Meroveus, were kings over their people; and the Grecian kings, which Homer presents in his Iliad, are of the same origin. All were at first leaders of a warlike host; conquerors of monsters, and therefore benefactors of their nation. From warlike commanders they gradually became arbitrators and judges. By force they at last ascended the throne.

The example of Deioces in Media has been mentioned, to whom the people voluntarily granted the royal dignity after he had made himself useful to them as a judge. But it is incorrect to quote this example as the origin of kings. When the Medes elevated Deioces to the throne, they were already a people, and had a fixed political society; but, on the contrary, in the present case, the first political society was to spring from the first king. The Medes had borne the oppressive yoke of the Assyrian monarchs, and the king of whom we are now speaking, was the first in the world, and the people, which became his subjects, a sovereignty of free-born men, who as yet had seen no power exercised over them. It appears, therefore, more suitable to the course of things that the first king was an usurper, who was not placed on the throne by a voluntary and unanimous voice of the nation, but by force and fortune.

R. H.

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## REMARKS *upon the* LETTER *of* "JUSTUS."

SIR,

ALLOW me so offer some observations upon the latter part of the letter of your correspondent "Justus." R. H. asks him, "Does the author of *Nubilia* live at St. Alban's?" probably thinking that Justus is acquainted with, or is himself, the author of *Nubilia*. From the ridiculous answer he gives, R. H. may, with much justice, conclude that he is *not* the author; and, for myself, I cannot believe that he has the least knowledge of that person; otherwise, I think he would not have been suffered to have written what he has. If he wishes to be considered as humourous, he completely fails. Is it a species of madness to write a book? Would he be satirical, he is alike unsuccessful. Whoever read a more absurd story than that which he relates concerning the man of a suspicious appearance? Is leanness always to be the characteristic of an author? Upon the whole, every one must admit, that although Justus may be an excellent grammarian, he certainly does not possess the quality of a wag.

Your's, &c.

A LOVER OF REAL WIT.

*December* 6, 1809.

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## *The* PERIGRINATIONS *of a* PHILANTHROPIST.

YE who listen with alacrity to the whispers of lethargy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of sleep; who expect that day will perform the promises of night, and that the deficiences of the present dream will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the perigrinations of Jostleass Ince, of Pentonville.

The avarice of time is laudable, since he who is profligate of that which is in his own possession will be regardless with what frequency he intrudes upon the amusements of his friends, or interferes in the avocations of his neighbours.

Having, for a couple of hours, pursued this train of cogitation, and illustrated my subject by all the assistance which ratiocination could bestow and reminiscence supply, I hastened to the breakfast table.

He wastes but a few moments at his repasts, whose daily course of benevolence adds energy to the organs of mastication and promptitude to the powers of deglutition.

Those who journey for purposes of humanity, and cast their eyes afar off in pursuit of objects, are blinded

by the veil of prejudice or the cloak of fatuity. Misery lies writhing at our gates as frequently as in the deserts of Arabia: and he who inspects the circumjacencies of his dwelling-house, may spare himself a voyage to Aleppo.

Scarce had I travelled the length of a street, when a woman presented herself to my organs of vision: the tears of penury trickled from her eyes, and on her left cheek grew a carbuncle; her right hand encircled an infant, and in her left there was nothing: she had children on either side, and her state of gestation was apparent.

"Woman," said I, "the distress which I cannot remove, I may alleviate: a burthen becomes lightsome if it be well borne; and she who repines at the dispensations of providence, superadds to, rather than diminishes, the exacerbations of distress. Tell me, does your anxiety arise from the solicitude of hopeless want, or the trepidation of conscious guilt?"

She answered, with a dignified solemnity, that she had eaten nothing but bread during the last circumvolution of the lamp of night. I gave her a penny and proceeded.

If there be a pleasure in madness, with which none but the insane are acquainted, there is also a gratification in benevolence, which nothing but benevolence can impart.

As I passed a window appropriated to the exposure of literary productions, the words—"another novel by the *immortal* P——tt," forcibly arrested my attention. "Thy epithet," said I, "is judicious, she is an *everlasting* writer."—That person's magnanimity deserves little praise who is elated by the corruscations of his wit, or who prides himself upon the playfulness of his imagination.

The observations of others, however justice should record and conviction approve my sally, extorted a comment from an adjacent auditor—"*By heavens*," said he, "*that's uncommon good!*" The marks of discernment were imprinted on his front, and if he was dogmatic, his dogmatism was the dogmatism of judgment.

The hemisphere now became obfuscated by a collocation of nubiferous exhalations, and I pressed forward with increased speed: but the journey of charity is impeded by multifarious obstructions. A being, at once venerable and decrepid with age, lay extended on the pavement. As the dictates of kindness should be obeyed with hilarity, and those favours are doubly bestowed which are bestowed with promptitude, I should have hurried on the wings of alertness to his relief, had he not been embrowned with mud from the road and feculent with water from the drain.

I reflected that should I injure my habit by too near an approximation to the old man, or soil my inexpressibles by raising him from the earth, the purchase of new investments would become necessary; and he who exhausts his property by too frequent an application to his taylor, circumscribes his eleemosynary capability, and confines the hand of goodness to a narrower field.

Unwilling, however, to let pass an opportunity in the service of humanity, I dispatched my servant home for an old surtout; but previously to his return, the sufferer was raised from prostration by a water-carrier. Oh! how I envied him his feelings; and who shall reprobate the envy of a heart palpitating with unextinguishable philanthropy?

The child of pusillanimity is unworthy the life he enjoys. I walked fearlessly on without awaiting my servant's return. As I passed through the Bar of the Temple, a sudden ponderosity compressed my pocket: I stopped and trembled, when, upon turning round, I discovered my white cambrick handkerchief in the possession of a female. "Heavens!" said I, "how is temerity punished:—how replete is the world with turpitude and peculations!"

The culprit fell upon her knees and implored forgiveness:—"She picked pockets for her family, not for herself." There is something gratifying in a good distinction; and, as I felt not unpleased at her discriminative powers, I followed her to prove the veracity of her asseverations. There was verisimilitude in her assertions, but verisimilitude is not truth; it may persuade, but it ought not to

convince, lest our credulity, by suffering the guilty to escape, endanger the happiness of the unoffending.

My conductress led me through alley's offensive to the olfactory nerves, and lanes injurious to the purity of my hose.

Arrived, we ascended a staircase narrowed by the avarice of the builder, and dilapidated by the finger of age. The scene I was ushered into would have extorted tears in despite of the reluctance of the crocodile, or the unbending stubbornness of the jinny ass. On a truss of straw lay extended in a tenebrious angle of the room the hapless master of the mansion, his countenance discoloured by want and his form ichorous as Shakspeare's Slender.

A child, but four years of age, sat gnawing a quantity of chalk; a second vomited not from repletion but vacuity; and the mother bared her flaccid bosom to nourish a third.

"What," demanded I, softened to compassion, "has been productive of so horrid a scene:—Is distress or disease the cause?" She replied "that distress was the disease, and disease the cause; that she had been obliged to vend her furniture and impignorate her clothes."

I took my kerchief from her hand, and replacing it in my pocket, addressed her thus:—"Your misery has engendered my compassion and deluged my eyes with tears; I forgive you, and may the Father of Mercy forgive you," I said, and departed.

Ere the rigid moralist pronounce my condemnation, let him picture to himself the prospect I had witnessed; and if he deem it not sufficient extenuation, he is more than mortal. He should live in a better world who is incapable of bestowing in this the mercy he may need. He who pities another recommendeth himself, and he who is destitute of compassion deserveth it not.

That predisposed combination of circumstances which we unphilosophically denominate chance, now conducted me to Bedlam, and, as I have a tear of sympathy ever ready to flow at the distresses of humanity, the temptation to enter was irresistible.

The primary object impressed upon the *retina nutica* of my eye was ridiculously laughable. A tall haggard mortal, his beard unreaped, and his countenance jaundiced with discontent, was adapting his neighbour's pocket to the purposes of an urinal, whilst the recipient stood inhaling fuliginous particles from a tube of tempered clay with all the apathy of a Dutch burgomaster.

He who in derangement is capable of mischief so satanical is well confined. His enlargement could be produced at the mitigation of prejudice alone, or through the medium of a being indurated to the feelings of his cotemporaries.

In the adjoining cell, a man exercised at once his strength and agility in efforts to reach a paper crown, depended by some humourist from a nail. He who is ambitious in insanity, scarce deserves the cell he enjoys.

My whole frame vibrated with intolerant anguish as I beheld a young lady, beautiful as Hebe, eccentrically impainting hieroglyphics upon the wall, and exclaiming, with a voice rather stentorophonic, a sentence, of which I could only collect the words "thorough-go-nimble."

He who surrenders up his judgment to his impatience, and cuts the knot he is powerless to unravel, will never acquire elucidative skill. Much is to be done by time, and much by perseverance. A riddle is found by the reiteration of trifling efforts; and application may surely hope to discover what application has concealed.

In a few hours I entirely understood the figures upon the wall. They were a serpent with its tail in his mouth; and a man with a glass of gin in one hand, whilst with the other he tied his shoe-string. The signification I imagined to be, "Eternal—vir—gin—I tye."

Even the insane have occasional irradiations of discernment, ebullitions of fancy, and scintillations of thought.

In quitting the court-yard, I turned an eye of melancholy retrospection upon the prison. The awful grandeur of the building; the rapid oscillation of the clouds, as in a whirlwind; and the lunated form of an adjacent coach-house, all conjoined to elevate

my fancy and inspire me with wisdom. I therefore drew forth my tablets, and inscribed,

How apropos these folks are pack'd,
For lo! the very building's crack'd.

I have since received information that the famous S-r J—n C—r is the author of a similar idea; nevertheless, I strenuously protest against any imputation of plagiarism, on account of a fortuitous coincidence. A parity of situation will superinduce a parity of thought, and a parity of thought a parity of language.

I am proud of possessing any notion in common with the learned S-r J—n C—r. I deem "My Pocket Book" to be an execrable performance, and little superior to the work it ridicules.

You will say, "The K——t has faults." I answer who has not?—"But his are numberless." The more then does he stand in need of lenitives.—"But he is destitute," you will add, "of humour, wit, judgment, and correctness." Granted; and is it not evident that, in proportion to his want of ability, the less capable is he of supporting the stings of criticism, who will pusillanimously wound a being labouring under mental imbecility. Let those punish with acrimonious severity who are themselves impeccable.

To return. When I arrived at Pentonville, I discovered that my domestic had pulverised a superb porcelain soup dish. As she had resided with me many years, a faithful and diligent attendant, and as few of us can arrogate an entire freedom from carelessness, I contented myself with vapulation and expelling her the roof.

That which is done in haste is generally regretted. I have since repented my leniency; since to pardon error is to animate vice. And whosoever would enchain the powers of turpitude, must commence by the exturpation of trivial failings.

MOMUS.

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FINAL REPLY *to Mr.* BROWN.

*Sir,*

AS I am firmly persuaded, that a contest of odious personality would not be very acceptable to your readers, or creditable to you, I shall take my leave of Mr. Brown, without replying to those dark insinuations with which his answer to my letter abounds. I must, however, be allowed to confirm, as far as possible, your remark on one of those insinuations, by declaring, in the most solemn manner, that I have not any sort of connexion with A. B.

A. B. having undertaken his own defence, I cheerfully resign my task to his abler pen; and now, for ever, conclude my correspondence with Mr. Brown, with much more pleasure than I felt when I began it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

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*The* MORAL HISTORY *of the* FRENCH *in* GERMANY. *A* PICTURE *of the* FRENCH SOLDIERY. *A Fragment. By* J. SALAT. *(Translated from the German.)*

LET us grant for a moment that Bonaparte is really that great man which his adorers say he is, yet the question still returns, "What will even a Bonaparte do with a nation, in whose entrails such a mass of moral poison ferments?"

For, though the Revolution produced, here and there, some beneficial effects upon the spirit of the nation, yet, we must date the first appearance of its moral deterioration from that period. Yes, that revolution engendered horrors and crimes, which, but for it, had never been known. Not only the higher passions were brought into action by it, whose progress was destructive in a peculiar way; but it removed also that veil, that moral decency, which, before, had nicely covered even the greatest enormities; and now the hideous monster presents itself unshaded, unshamed. Yet more; while it overthrew so many institutions of bigotry, it destroyed those other moral and religious ones which were united with them. Rude and lawless passion lost its external restraint, and the uneducated, but greatest part of the nation was driven to the dreadful extreme of scepticism and immorality.

To this was added, (independently of many internal dissentions) war, and its influence upon the morals of

the younger citizens. The excesses of all kinds which ensued, are well known. And though in the last campaign a better discipline prevailed, and even some return of morals was perceptible, yet many acts of infamy were committed.

To be sure, there were, also, some traits of conduct which delighted the observers of them. For, how truly great must that mind be which preserved itself from contamination under such circumstances, and in such a war.

But these actions were, often, only solitary corruscations during the darkest night. Perhaps it has not happened more than once, that eighteen or twenty common men, intercepting, for example, the flight of a maiden, one of the number, not one, was found to express pity or kindness towards her. More probably they gratified their own vile appetites. The genius of humanity turned away indignant from these monsters; and weeping, he hid his countenance, when lust spared not the prop of declining age, but seized even on that, tore it away, till,—(history will relate the horrid deed)—blood flowed—.

When it is further considered, that among those who speak German, (and almost all can now speak more or less of that language) the most obscene language, words, expressions, and compositions, of which only a beast, possessing language could have been capable, were designedly uttered in the presence of females, young and old; when it is considered that neither prayers, nor the blushes of innocence, nor tears, nor anger, were able to check their brutal tongues; and when, not one was to be found who resented this flagitious misdemeanor, either by words or actions, but, on the contrary, signified unanimously their approbation; when these things are remembered, who will not loudly maintain that among this people the destruction of morals has dreadfully increased?

I have, however, heard, even among the common soldiers, accounts of better conduct, particularly in a place where they shewed the greatest respect towards a clergyman, and conducted themselves towards his parishioners, during the time they were quartered among them, with the greatest order and decorum. It was remarkable how they swarmed round some girls whose life was dissolute, but at the same time they did not permit the least disrespect to be shewn towards any of them, and especially towards one who possessed rather superior powers of mind. If, also, any of them said any thing that was not strictly proper, or approached towards the prettier girl in any manner which seemed offensive to female feelings, all the rest that were present endeavoured to soften the matter by their more courteous conduct. This, however, was the best side of French gallantry.

Certainly, in the French army might be found many worthy men and youths. But, upon the whole, the number of worthless and corrupted individuals far exceeded.

And the war had, in an especial manner, contributed to their depravity. It had unfolded the seeds of vice in them. Cut off from all better intercourse, and exposed to sensual temptations on all sides, the one ruined the other, in proportion to the strength of example.

The war not only favoured the love of plunder and the wildest excesses of lust, but it accustomed them to indolence, to sloth, in comparison of orderly labour, and especially to excess in drinking. It may indeed be said of these *new republican* youths, that they have rendered themselves complete drunkards.

They are not soldiers, and merely such, as they used to be; they are, the greater part, the flower of the nation, and the root of a future generation. How long may the effects of war, in a moral point of view, be felt by the French nation!

Alas! and so will many parts of my native country, of Germany, long feel these effects. And if, in some places, a German army shall be found to be void of moral discipline; if, under similar circumstances, similar, or in individuals, greater excesses are committed, it will only exhibit, to the eyes of a penetrating observer, in more hideous colours, the calamities and the effects of war.

During their progress through Bavaria and Suabia, many of the French

soldiers, when they came into a town, asked, quite unconcerned, "where are wh—s* to be found?" With equal unconcern they were directed to different watchmakers, as it was supposed that the gentlemen wished to purchase watches with the money which they brought back with them from Austria, although, indeed, the greater part of them had, already, plenty of watches. Several laughable circumstances ensued. Some of the Frenchmen, when they discovered their mistake, ran off laughing. But it also gave rise to some serious consequences; for they proceeded to indulge in unwarrantable liberties towards respectable mothers and daughters, and when this conduct was resented, they fancied that it was only themselves who were denied, but that a German would be received.

Among those who asked the above question were some officers. But such an interrogatory, publicly made in the open streets, shews a lamentable want of delicacy and morality. Had such licentiousness been practised by a Russian officer, who had been out and drinking, it might have been venial: but it was utterly unbecoming a Frenchman, whose nation, not unjustly, is considered as the most polished and refined upon the face of the earth, and which, were it so, would really deserve the name of *great*.

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## CATALOGUE RAISONNE; *or a* CONCISE *and* CORRECT ACCOUNT *of the* STATUES, BAS-RELIEFS, *and* BUSTS, *in the* GALLERY *of* ANTIQUES, MUSEUM *of* NAPOLEON, *at* PARIS.

[*Resumed from page* 388.]

NO. 5. *Grand Candelabra.* The *baluster-form* is that which the ancients principally employed in the construction of their candelabra. The name and figure of the baluster are both derived from the flower of the pomegranate-tree, *(balustium)* a flower which in conformity to the tenets of the Grecian religion was in an especial manner sacred to the God of light. It is, however, not unlikely that under this remote derivation, the Greeks have endeavoured to hide the more probable origin of the baluster-form, namely the Egyptian columns. The candelabra which at present demands our attention is of marble, and is considered the largest of any handed down to us by antiquity. It is ornamented with foliage, with chamfering, and with bas-reliefs disposed alternately, and separated by horizontal bands. It probably served to support a vast lamp in an avenue leading to some sacred place. This candelabra was found in the vicinity of Naples, whence it was conveyed to the museum of the Vatican.

6. *The couch of Bacchus.* The productions of the ancients often times present us with monsters, the body being that of a lion, the wings those of an eagle, and the head a combination of that of the lion and the goat. It is from the last-mentioned quadruped that such productions have obtained the appellation of *chimeras*, which in Greek signifies goats. The affinity which they bear to the Satyrs, have caused them to be regarded as monsters sacred to Bacchus. Hence this great couch has been judiciously ornamented with Bacchanalian symbols. It is formed of marble, and the arms consist of two superb antique chimeras. The couch of Bacchus was brought from the museum of the Vatican.

7. *Serapis.* Among the Egyptians of Alexandria, the God Serapis was looked upon in the same light as Jupiter, Pluto, and Sol were among the Greeks. This grand bust presents us with the majestic features of Jupiter; the hair is brought over the forehead in the same manner as that of Pluto is generally represented; and the whole is embellished with rays, the characteristics of Sol. These rays executed in brilliant bronze, are modern; but the holes in which they are inserted, are of ancient workmanship, and were bored with this design in the diadem that encompasses the head. The tunic wherewith the bust

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* The spirit of this anecdote necessarily evaporates in translation. The German word for a prostitute is *hure*: that for a clock or watch, *uhr*. The French soldiers did not aspirate the *h* in the first word from their defective mode of pronunciation, and hence the mistake.

is clad, and the *modius* or bushel placed on the top of the head are to be met with in all the other figures of Serapis. This colossean bust is brought from the museum of the Vatican. It was discovered at the distance of three leagues from Rome on the Appian-way, at a place now called Colombaro.

8. *Minerva.* A Colossean bust. The goddess armed with the ægis and the helmet; raises the right-shoulder as if in the act of resting upon her spear. It is impossible to conceive any thing more noble or severe than the features of this figure. This bust of pentelic marble was dug out of the earth about thirty years ago near the villa of Licinius Murena, which is three leagues distant from Rome, and is situated in the territory of Tusculum or Frascate. It was formerly to be seen at the villa Albani.

9. *Adrian.* The head of the Emperor Adrian of colossean size. It was carved for the purpose of being placed upon a statue armed with a cuirass, erected at Rome in the vestibule of Adrian's mausoleum. This excellent piece of sculpture, executed in pentelic marble, was found in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, about the beginning of the last century. Pius VI. caused it to be placed in the Vatican.

10. *Antinus.* In this bust the youthful favourite of Adrian appears with locks which fall in parallel ringlets over his neck; and the leaves which issue from the pedestal, rise as high as his manly chest. These particularities remind us of the figures of Harpocrates; and this is not the first time that we have met with the characteristics of some Egyptian deity in the portraits of Antinus. This piece of sculpture, of colossean size, and executed in hard Grecian marble, comes from the museum of the Vatican. It was dug, in 1790, out of the mounds of villa Fede at Tivoli, which constitutes a part of the ancient villa Hadriana.

11. *Antonius the Pious.* Shadowed and crowned with ears of corn, this emperor is represented in the habit of an Arvalian brother, of that illustrious order of priesthood, whose origin was traced to Romulus, and of which only the chief personages of the empire were admitted.* The antique head, wrought in pentelic marble, is placed on a bust of Parian marble. Antonius the Pious is reckoned among the number of the Arvalian brothers in some rare Roman inscriptions.

12. *Lucius Verus.* This bust which is the companion of the foregoing, represents the emperor in the same *costume* as his adopted father. Several authentic documents prove that Lucius Verus ranked among the Arvalian brothers. Like that of Antonius, the present bust has an antique head of pentelic marble, the rest being formed of Parian marble.

13. *Domitian.* The emperor is crowned with laurel, and armed with a cuirass. This rare bust of colossean dimensions is brought from Villa Albani.

14. *Æsculapius.* The god of medicine is here characterised by a species of turban, formed of a small band of a certain stuff *(theristrion)*, which is rolled around the head. This singular kind of head-dress is to be seen on several figures of Æsculapius, and in the portraits of other ancient physicians. It is likewise observable, in this bust, that the features, the beard, and the hair, though very similar to those of Jupiter, do not boast that imposing majesty of effect which distinguishes the most powerful of the gods. The bust is executed in pentelic marble.

SALLE DES EMPEREURS.

The ceiling of this apartment represents "The Earth receiving from the Emperors the code of Roman laws dictated by Nature, Wisdom, and Justice." It is the work of M. Meynier. The two pictures executed in bronze, representative of "Trajan inspecting the construction of the Aqueducts, and directing the formation of high roads," are productions of the same artist. The circular bas-reliefs situated in the four angles of this apartment, are emblematical of

* The Arvalian brothers derived their designation from the sacrifices which they offered to the Gods, for the purpose of obtaining fertility for the lands of *Arva*.

the four rivers which witnessed the conquests of the French republic. They are as follows:—The Eridan, executed by M. Gois; the Tiber, by M. Blaise; the Nile, by M. Bridau; the Rhine, by M. Lesueur.

The bas-relief placed above the arcade which communicates with the Salle des Saisons, represents "The German and Pannonian ambassadors demanding peace at the hands of Marcus Aurelius." This is the work of M. Roland. All the other sculptures of this apartment, as well as the paintings, were executed under Maria de Medicis, from designs by Romanelli, who did himself perfect the paintings.

STATUES, &c.

15. *The Tripod of the Capitol.* This is a grand tripod formed out of a single block of pentelic marble, and was formerly destined to serve as a font. It is ornamented with figures of Nereids, with marine monsters, lions' heads, and vine-leaves, executed in a very neat style. A spirally chamfered baluster supports the base of the bowl; and this baluster is hollow within, in order to admit the tunnel which communicates with the water. This beautiful remain found at the villa Hadriana, at Tivoli, was placed at the entrance of the museum of the capitol. Caylus caused it to be engraven; but it is a mistaken notion, that it is carved in black marble.

16. *Julian the Apostate.* The last of the Cæsars of the race of Constantine, that man whose virtues, failings, philosophy, and fanaticism, by turns rendered him the idol and the execration of different sects. Julian the apostate is represented in this statue. The resemblance between the head and those portraits of the emperor which are to be seen on ancient medals, furnishes the most conclusive evidence as to the identity of this statue. We here observe the beard, which Julian constantly wore till he threw off the yoke of dependance, and which, at the court of Constantius, obtained for him the nick-name of *Capella*, or "the little goat." The emperor is attired in a Grecian robe, and bears a diadem upon his head, through which the laurel, occasionally relieved by precious stones, is tastefully turned. It is highly probable that the city of Paris caused this statue, which is formed of hard Grecian marble, to be executed in Greece during the life-time of Julian, for the purpose of honouring an emperor who paid particular regard to that city, assumed the purple within its walls, and to whom it owed numerous embellishments, its attainment to the rank of a capital, and the primary steps towards its future greatness. This statue long remained utterly forgotten and neglected in the shop of a Parisian sculptor; but no sooner was the French government apprised of its existence then it caused it to be removed to the museum.

17. *Septimus Severus.* This emperor habited in a cuirass, extends his right arm and displays an open and unarmed hand, indicative of benignity and annunciative of peace. The cuirass is ornamented with bas-reliefs. The other appendages of the statue consist of the Roman cloak and the *parazonium*. This statue, formed of pentelic marble, comes from Villa Albani.

18. *Pupian.* This heroic statue, wrought in Parian marble, has been pronounced by Winckelmann, a representation of the Emperor Pupian. In fact, the head, both on the score of age, and with respect to the beard, bears a strong affinity to the well authenticated portraits of that emperor: it, however, differs from the portraits, as well on account of the harshness of the physiognomy as the arrangement of the hair. It, at all events, must represent some great Roman personage of the time of the Antoninus; probably a magistrate or the governor of a province. The *parazonium* is attached to the side, and the cornucopia is placed at the feet of the statue. This statue was at Villa Albani, and long remained in the collection of Verospi.

19. *Ceres.* This colossean statue, executed in pentelic marble, in a bold style, has a most majestic and imposing effect, and must be recognised as the figure of a goddess at the very first glance. The tunic and the little *peplum* constitute the drapery. The symbols, peculiar to Ceres have been restored by a modern hand. This statue remained for about three centuries in the court of the apostolic

chancery, whence it was removed to the Rolondo of the Museum of the Vatican.

20. *Minerva* likewise denominated *The Pallas of Velletri.* In this admirable colossean statue the daughter of Jupiter is endowed with all that majestic loveliness which so well accords with the character of wisdom, of the genius of talent and the arts. Nothing can possibly be more noble or better conceived than the ample *peplum*; which, forming a rich drapery around the members, falls in graceful folds to the feet: the folds are indeed most ingeniously diversified, and distributed in the finest taste of the ancient school of Greece. The head of the goddess is defended by the helmet, on her left arm she bears the Œgis, and her right hand rests upon the lance; but her mild air, and the benign expression of her countenance seem to indicate that literature and the other embellishments of peace are not less dear or familiar to her than martial deeds. This sublime piece of workmanship, executed in Parian marble, was dug up in 1797, in the territory of Velletri, (nine or ten leagues distant from Rome), and found among the ruins of an ancient Roman villa. It is not unlikely that this rare monument of antiquity served to grace the villa where Augustus passed his infant years.

[*To be resumed in our next.*]

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## "JOHN GILPIN" *and* "PEREGRINE PICKLE."

*Sir,*

HAVE you ever noticed the striking similarity which there is between the equestrian feats of *John Gilpin*, and those of *Commodore Trunnion* in Peregrine Pickle? The coincidence is so remarkable that I am induced to transcribe the passage from the latter work: the coursers, on which Trunnion and his trusty lieutenant are mounted, hear a pack of hounds in full cry:—

"These fleet animals no sooner heard the enlivening sound, than eager for the chace, they sprung away all of a sudden, and strained every nerve to partake of the sport, flew across the fields with incredible speed, over-leaped hedges and ditches, and every thing in their way, without the least regard to their unfortunate riders. The lieutenant, whose steed had got the heels of the other, finding it would be great folly and presumption in him to pretend to keep the saddle with his wooden leg, very wisely took the opportunity of throwing himself off in his passage through a field of rich clover, among which he lay at his ease; and seeing his captain advancing at full gallop, hailed him with the salutation of 'What chear? ho!' The commodore, who was in infinite distress, eyeing him askance as he passed, replied with a faultering voice, 'O, d—n you! you are safe at anchor; I wish to god I were as fast moored.' Nevertheless, conscious of his disabled heel, he would not venture to try the experiment which had succeeded so well with Hatchway, but resolved to stick as close as possible to his horse's back, until Providence should interpose in his behalf. With this view he dropped his whip, and with his right-hand laid fast hold on the pummel, contracting every muscle in his body to secure himself in his seat, and grinning most formidably, in consequence of this exertion. In this attitude he was hurried on a considerable way, when all on a sudden his view was comforted by a five-bar gate that appeared before him, as he never doubted that there the career of his hunter must necessarily end. But, alas! he reckoned without his host: far from halting at this obstruction, the horse sprung over it with amazing agility, to the utter confusion and disorder of his owner, who lost his hat and periwig in the leap, and now began to think in good earnest, that he was actually mounted on the back of the devil. He recommended himself to God, his reflection forsook him, his eye-sight and all his other senses failed, he quitted the reins, and fastening by instinct on the mane, was in this condition conveyed into the midst of the sportsmen, who were astonished at the sight of such an apparition. Neither was their surprise to be wondered at, if we reflect on the figure that presented itself to their view. The commodore's person was

at all times an object of admiration; much more so on this occasion, when every singularity was aggravated by the circumstances of his dress and disaster.

"He had put on in honour of his nuptials his best coat of blue broad cloth, cut by a taylor of Ramsgate, and trimmed with five dozen of brass buttons large and small; his breeches were of the same piece, fastened at the knees with large bunches of tape; his waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet, and garnished with vellum holes; his boots bore an infinite resemblance both in colour and shape to a pair of leather buckets; his shoulder was graced with a broad buff belt, from whence depended a huge hanger with a hilt like that of a backsword; and on each side of his pummel appeared a rusty pistol rammed in a case covered with a bear-skin. The loss of his tie-periwig and laced hat, which were curiosities of the kind, did not at all contribute to the improvement of the picture, but on the contrary, by exhibiting his bald pate, and the natural extension of his lanthorn jaws, added to the peculiarity and extravagance of the whole. Such a spectacle could not have failed of diverting the whole company from the chace, had his horse thought proper to pursue a different route, but the beast was too keen a sporter to chuse any other way than that which the stag followed; and therefore, without stopping to gratify the curiosity of the spectators, he in a few minutes outstripped every hunter in the field. There being a deep hollow way betwixt him and the hounds, rather than ride round about the length of a furlong to a path that crossed the lane, he transported himself at one jump, to the unspeakable astonishment and terror of a waggoner who chanced to be underneath, and saw this phenomenon fly over his carriage. This was not the only adventure he achieved. The stag having taken a deep river that lay in his way, every man directed his course to a bridge in the neighbourhood; but our bridegroom's courser despising all such conveniences, plunged into the stream without hesitation, and swam in a twinkling to the opposite shore. This sudden immersion into an element of which Trunnion was properly a native, in all probability helped to recruit the exhausted spirits of his rider, who, at his landing on the other side, gave some tokens of sensation, by hallooing aloud for assistance, which he could not possibly receive, because his horse still maintained the advantage he had gained, and would not allow himself to be overtaken."

I forbear to lengthen my letter by any extracts from Cowper's well-known ballad, because it is so very generally known, and the parallel passages will so easily suggest themselves to the mind.

It will remain a query, whether Cowper had read Peregrine Pickle, or whether the story of both is founded upon some anterior narrative.

I remain, &c.

*Dec.* 11, 1809. A QUERIST.

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## *The* LITERARY LIFE *and* TRAVELS *of* BARON HOLBERG. *Written by Himself. Extracted from the Latin Edition of Leipsick, in* 1743. *By* W. HAMILTON REID.

[*Continued from p.* 370.]

AT length I left Oxford, and travelled to London, where I saw every thing remarkable that was to be seen, without money. With a friend also, I visited a place where Anabaptists used to assemble; and as my friend had a dog with him, which had been accustomed to the field more than to church ceremonies, particularly the baptism of adult persons, it was almost more than his master could do to restrain him from jumping into the water, when he saw an old woman plunged therein; but, though strangers, the Anabaptists took it so unkindly of us, as to reproach us in very warm terms, and cast us out of their synagogue.

At length, I embarked for Denmark, in a Swedish vessel bound from London; and in the course of five days, arrived safely at Helsingor, from whence I proceeded by land to Copenhagen. I found myself in good health, notwithstanding I could not drink any wine at all after my arrival there, because it always put my blood into an undue state of fermentation.

Still this was a very convenient circumstance, because my pocket was by no means overcharged; my companions, however, who knew nothing of the real state of my affairs, imputed my abstinence to every motive but the real one. Some expressed themselves, as though they thought I had made a vow against drinking wine; others thought that my weak state of health required it every day. To such my answer was, that I was certainly better acquainted with my own constitution than any stranger could be; and that, for my part, to preserve my health, it was not merely necessary to be temperate; but that, on certain occasions, it was further necessary to use abstemiousness. The contests of this nature that I fell into, almost every day gave me so much facility of expression, that I thought, if ever it should come to my turn to hold a public disputation, I should certainly chuse to descant upon the particular properties and effects of wine and fermented liquors upon the human body. In this situation, I was something like people who, having changed their opinions in religion, induce many members of the church to dispute with them, who, very frequently by that means, imbibe the very doctrines which they meant to condemn.

But to return to my immediate situation. The necessity I seemed to be under of returning to my old profession of a schoolmaster, having lately lived so much above it in England, seemed too mean for my supposed dignity. In fact, I was poor and proud; and, having nothing else in view, I soon concluded that I had hit upon a noble expedient for obtaining a competence without compromising my dignity. I converted my chamber into a lecture-room, and the chair I sat upon into that of a professor; and by means of a number of notices, written in the Latin language, I invited the curious to hear my lectures, not upon languages, but upon a number of curiosities which I had brought with me from abroad.—Auditors came in great numbers, heard me with great attention, and took notes at their pleasure. But when the day of payment was expected, I found my auditors had the art of making themselves invisible, and I could not help exclaiming with the poet,

> Nec frugem segetes præbent, nec pabula terra."

And the only fruit which I reaped from this labour was, that those persons who had thus left my lectures, never met me in the streets, or elsewhere, afterwards, without saluting me with a low bow. This, to be sure, was one symptom of thankfulness, but my poverty was not in the least removed by it.

But as I, at length, found out that pride and self-sufficiency accorded very awkwardly with my present circumstances, I began again to philosophize; a thing very common with my countrymen, when hope seems to be on the wing, and every door, as it were, shutting against them. Imagining myself, upon this score, to be a real philosopher likewise, I made no more ado about assuming my old form of a schoolmaster, a profession which, if often without much honour, is never without some profit. This office, however, was not of long duration. —A young gentleman, M. Winding, son to the late counsellor of state of that name, was upon the point of travelling to Germany. He wanted a companion; and the choice fell upon me, though, previously to that time, I was to him a stranger.

We proceeded immediately to Dresden, where, as he had letters of recommendation to Baron Lowendahl, he remained with that gentleman, and I was very politely dismissed. On this journey I cannot say we met with any thing very remarkable, excepting what occurred to us at Brunswick; from whence, departing very soon in the morning, our chest, with almost all our wearing apparel, was left behind; but which, in the course of a few weeks, was sent to M. Winding, at Dresden, safe and sound. On this journey we were compelled to keep awake, in a manner, several nights together; so that, if ever we happened to fall into a sound sleep, it was no small difficulty to awaken us, so that I was much surprised that we did not lose the few things we had with us. Whoever travels post in Germany should drink plenty of coffee. This will keep up

the spirits of the drowsy, and of those who are not sufficiently versed in the art of sleeping, as to sleep in the carriage without being disturbed by its continual jolting. The drivers certainly can sleep and drive at the same time: however, passengers can promise themselves very little repose in a situation where there is not the least difference between night and day.

After I had left M. Winding at Dresden, I went to Leipsic. Here I met with a countryman of mine, who has since been made Provost at Altona. He was a very cheerful man; and, as I was always taken with a facetious companion, I was not long hesitating about an invitation, which he gave me, to pass some time with him. We visited all the colleges, not so much for the sake of learning, as to make observations upon the professors and their pupils: and when we came home, we did not fail passing our judgment upon what we heard, with some degree of pertness and levity peculiar to youth. With this view, we preferred attending the lectures of M. Stivel to any other. He had always something eccentric on these occasions. He once took some trouble to make it appear, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered among the blessed.—Another time he delivered a kind of funeral oration, in very pompous Latin, upon his glove, which he thought had been stolen from him by one of his auditors on the preceding day. We, in fact, inspected every thing that offered in this famous academy very narrowly, and paid our respects to most of the learned, particularly M. M. Cyprian, Rechenberg, Borner, and Mencke. The learned in Germany are so polite towards strangers, that one cannot sufficiently commend them. From Leipsic I proceeded to Halle, but the want of time prevented my waiting upon any of the professors, the celebrated Thomasius excepted. I cannot say that I was much edified by his conversation. He said little, but about the coldness of the weather and other trivial objects, perhaps thinking it unnecessary to speak to a person of my years upon matters of greater moment.

When I returned by way of Brunswick, I found several things, which I had left at my lodging, there, safe and untouched; and, among the rest, a pair of large boots, lined with bear skin, which were of excellent use to me in the succeeding hard winter; for I had scarcely left Hamburgh, when the weather set in most intolerably cold, though, generally speaking, myself and my fellow travellers were pretty well provided. I myself was far from well, so that the variety of clothing in which I had enveloped myself made me one of the most unsightly of human beings. But not one of all my companions seemed to feel the weather so sensibly as a Swedish captain, who had left Paris but a short time before, and was dressed quite in fashion. He cursed his silk hose and the rest of his costly clothing most heartily, and would have most willingly exchanged them for one of the rudest furs of Greenland; but as he was nevertheless exceedingly vain and consequential, I believe he was very little pitied by any of the passengers, myself excepted.

The Little Belt was frozen to such a degree, that we found we could pass very safely over the ice to Fuhnen; but on the Great Belt the ice was by no means safe. We therefore remained eight days at Nieburg, in hopes of a thaw, or a harder frost. At length, however, we were obliged to commit ourselves to the ice-boat, with which we reached the island of Sproe on the first day, and on the day following arrived at Corsor. But though it is by no means my object to add to this uninteresting narrative, by the description of different towns and places, I cannot forbear that of the island of Sproe, especially since it is not included in any system of geography. Hence it may appear whether this island really merits the bad name it bears; because, whenever the Danes express their ill will against each other, they commonly say,—"Would to Heaven thou wast upon the island of Sproe."

This island lies between Nieburg and Corsor. Of its fertility I can say nothing, because it was entirely covered with snow. The chief place in the centre of the island contains only one family; for my part, I saw only

an old woman and her two daughters, because, as I understood, the patriarch of the place was absent. At this place I certainly did think we should have met with that simplicity and hospitality so much celebrated among the ancient historians of the north; and of course, that the people knew nothing of modern manners. But I soon found, to my cost, that neither the French nor the Italians were better versed in them than these islanders, since they asked no less than two rix dollars for our night's lodging.—This demand appeared so exorbitant to the Swedish captain in particular, that he pleaded against it most manfully. But all his eloquence availed nothing against that of the old woman and her daughters. Roasted ducks made out the whole of our bill of fare: and we soon learned that the house produced but one spare bed, which a female, a passenger with us, bespoke for herself. The rest of us slept upon straw on the ground, a lusty Dutchman excepted, who thought he could sleep better upon a bench; but, waking at midnight, and probably finding himself ill at ease, in consequence of the hardness of his lodging, he crept very quietly into the young woman's bed, where he lay with all the native indifference of a true Dutchman till clear day: and of this singular circumstance the young woman herself was not aware till awaking, when she found the Dutchman snoring by her side, when, actuated by the astonishment natural on such an occasion, she made but one spring to get out of the bed.—The Dutchman did not give himself the least concern, but seemed rather to enjoy himself in the thought of obtaining room sufficient to stretch himself. At length we left this island, and in the course of the following day arrived at Corsor. Just as we were again crossing the ice, the Swedish captain, wishing to give us a proof of his intrepidity, stepped out of the boat upon the ice, which giving way, he was suddenly precipitated into the water, from whence he was not extricated without some difficulty; and though accommodated as well as possible with warm clothes, he paid for his temerity with a dangerous fever when he came to Copenhagen, though he recovered after some time, and proceeded to Sweden.

The repeated voyages which I had engaged in, made me so well known on my return, that I was very soon after this appointed tutor to the sons of the late Admiral Frederick Gedde. I was for a long time doubtful whether I should, or should not, engage in this laborious vocation: but necessity, together with the credit attached to the situation, induced me to accept of it. The latter, of course, flattered my pride, and at once weighed down every other objection.

During the first six months I encountered the duties of my office pretty well; but, at length, the fatigue so far overcame me, that I was totally unable to chastise my scholars when it was requisite, and I found that I must either become a mere spectator of their disobedience, or otherwise endeavour to keep them in quietness and to their duty by good words. Each of these three lads manifested a great desire to learn; but being very high spirited, they were continually fighting. The eldest improved astonishingly, but I believe he was more indebted to his own diligence than to any thing else. He would certainly have proved an honour to his country, if his virtues had been permitted to arrive at maturity; but his death was premature. He was killed in a duel with a Norwegian captain in Brabant. The next of the brothers was accidentally downed; and the youngest only, Baron Gedde, a major in the horse guards, is still alive.

In the course of a year after I had left the service of these young gentlemen, I was accepted as a member of the Medicinal College of Copenhagen. While I was there I employed myself in preparing my Introduction to the History of Europe, after the manner of Puffendorf. A cursory view of this little work might induce some persons to imagine that it was a mere translation from Puffendorf; but upon a closer inspection, it will be found that every thing, excepting what relates to Germany, has been collected from other writers. I began this Introduction to the History of Europe while I was in England, and when I had the best opportunity I

could wish for consulting the books in the Bodleian Library. I was principally induced to undertake it by the consideration that it would be a great credit to me, at so early a period of my life, to be reckoned among the historians of my country: from similar considerations, I was more and more encouraged in my views. It was first of all intended as a system of universal geography, and at the end of this work I added an historical sketch of each of the countries therein mentioned; but, while I was on the point of sending it to the literary censor, Plug's Geography made its appearance, in quarto. This immediately induced me to alter my design. I therefore obliterated the geographical part of my work, and preserved the historical only, which, as I hinted before, I published under the title of An Introduction to the History of Europe. I have often thought of revising the whole, and reproducing it corrected and enlarged; but when I had at length made some progress in the realisation of my intentions, I was probably of the same age as the poet, when he first began to make verses:

"*Barba reflecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.*"

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## Schiller *on the* Tragic Art.

[*Concluded from p.* 386.]

THE sensual faculty can be otherwise determined by adventitious causes; even our powers of knowledge are dependant on mutable conditions; our morality alone rests on its own foundation, and is therefore the most proper to display a general and certain scale of that resemblance. We therefore call a representation true which we find to harmonise with our own manner of thinking and feeling, which already stands in a certain relation with our own reflections, and which our mind conceives with facility. If the resemblance touches the peculiar property of our mind, the particular designations of the human character existing in us, then the representation possesses merely truth for *ourselves*; but if it touch the general and necessary form which we presuppose in the whole species, then the truth *of the objective* is also to be taken into account. The sentence of Brutus, and the suicide of Cato, possessed for the Romans subjective truth. The ideas and feelings from which flowed the actions of these two men, proceed not immediately from the general, but mediately from a particular determined human nature. In order to share these feelings with them, we must possess a Roman disposition, or at least be capable of a momentary adoption of a Roman feeling. On the other hand, it is only required to be transported with high emotions at the heroic sacrifice of a Leonidas, by the tranquil submission of an Aristides, by the voluntary death of a Socrates, or to be immersed in grief at the terrible change in the fortune of a Darius. We attach objective truth to those representations in contradistinction to the former, as they harmonise with the nature of all subjects, and thereby obtain as strict a generality and necessity as if they were independent of every subjective condition.

Besides, the true subjective representation, as it depends on adventitious conditions, is not therefore to be exchanged with the arbitrary.—Lastly, the subjective truth flows from the general constitution of the human mind, which became particularly determined by peculiar circumstances, and both are the necessary conditions of it. The determination of Cato, if it contradicted the general laws of human nature, could not be any longer subjectively true. The representations of the latter sort have only a more confined circle of action, as they presuppose other determinations than the general ones. The tragic art can make use of them with greater *intensive* effect, if it will renounce the *extensive*; but the *unconditionally true*, the merely human will in human relations, will be always its readiest materials, as in them alone it is assured of the *generality* of the impression, without being therefore obliged to renounce all attention to the strength of it.

Thirdly, *Completeness* is required to establish the vivacity and truth of tragic representations. Every thing which must be imparted exteriorly, in order to place the mind on the de-

sired emotion, must be exhausted in the representation. When the spectator, of a truly Roman disposition, is to place himself in the mental situation of Cato, and to make the last resolve of this republican his own, he must find that resolve not only grounded in the soul of the Roman, but also in the circumstances: the exterior as well as the interior condition of them must be displayed before him in their whole connexion and extent; there must not be a single link deficient in the chain of determinations, to which the last resolve of the Roman as being necessary is attached. In general, even the truth of a representation is not perceptible without this completeness; for it is only the resemblance of the circumstances which we must be perfectly able to discern, which can justify our judgment on the resemblance of the feelings; because the affection springs only from the union of the exterior and interior conditions.—When we are to determine if we would have acted like Cato, we must, above all things, suppose ourselves in Cato's wholly exterior situation, and it is then only that we are privileged to compare our feelings with his, to form a conclusion of the resemblance, and to form a judgment of the truth of it.

This completeness of the representation is only possible by a connexion of several single ideas and feelings, which hold the same relation to each other as cause and effect, and in their connection compose a whole for our perception. All these ideas, to excite lively emotions in us, must make an immediate impression on our sensibility; and, as the form of narrative always weakens this impression, it must be caused by a present action. To the completeness, therefore, of a tragic representation there belongs a course of single actions, which combine themselves as a whole for the tragic art.

Finally, the representations of the sufferings must *continually* operate on us, if a high degree of emotion is thereby to be awakened. The emotion in which the sufferings of others transport us, is for us a state of constraint, from which we hasten to liberate ourselves, and the allusion so indispensable to composition, too easily vanishes. The mind must therefore be powerfully chained to these representations, and be deprived of the freedom of abstracting itself too easily from the illusion. The vivacity of the representations, and the strength of the impressions, which invade our sensibility, are not alone sufficient for that purpose; for the more violently the receptive power is excited, the stronger the impression. The poet must not, however, weaken this self-acting power which excites our emotions, for the great enjoyment which tragic emotions yield to us lies in the very contest of that power with the sufferings of sensibility.—When the mind, therefore, notwithstanding its opposing self-activity, is to remain attached to the feelings of sufferings, they must be periodically interrupted in an able manner, and even relieved by opposite feelings, that it may return with increased force, and renew so much the oftener the vivacity of the first impression.

The change of feelings is the powerful remedy for weariness and the effects of habit. This change reanimates the exhausted sensibility, and the gradation of the impressions awakens the self-acting power to proportionate resistance. This must be incessantly employed to maintain its freedom against the force of sensibility, but not to obtain the victory earlier than the end, and still much less be overcome in the contest; or in the first case the suffering is destroyed, in the second the activity; and it is only the junction of both that emotion is awakened. The great secret of the tragic art lies in the able conduct of this contest, and it is here seen in its most splendid light.

If we draw the proper conclusions from the foregoing inquiries, the following conditions appear, on which the tragic emotion is founded. First, The object of our pity must belong to our own species in every sense of the word; and the action in which we are to participate must be a moral one, that is, it must be included in the scale of freedoms. Secondly, The suffering, its sources, and its degree must be communicated fully in a series of connected events; and,

thirdly, they must be sensibly made present to us, and not represented mediately by description, but immediately by action. All these conditions are united and fulfilled by art in tragedy. Tragedy wore, accordingly, a poetic imitation of a connected series of events (i. e. of a complete action), which exposes man to us in a state of suffering, and whose view it is to excite our compassion. In the first place, it is an imitation of an action, and that very circumstance distinguishes it from the other species of the poetic art, which merely relate or describe.

In tragedies, the single events in the moment of their occurrence are placed as present before the imagination or the senses, immediately, without the intermixture of a third subject. The epopeé, the romance, the simple narrative, extend the action, according to their form, to a distance, whilst they introduce the narrator between the reader and the acting person. The distant and the past weaken, however, as it is known the impression and the sympathetic affection; whereas the present strengthen them. All narrative forms transform the present to the past: all dramatic forms make the past present.

Secondly, tragedy is an imitation of a series of events (of one action). It does not merely represent, in an imitative manner, the feelings and the affections of the tragic persons, but the events from which they sprang, and on which particular occasion they displayed themselves. By this it is distinguished from the lyric poetry; which indeed equally imitates, poetically, certain situations of the mind, but not actions. An elegy, a song, or an ode, can place imitatively before our eyes the present temperament of the poet, subject to particular circumstances, (be it in his own or an ideal person); and, under that consideration, they are included under the denomination of tragedy; but still they do not form one, as they are limited merely to representations of feelings. Differences still more essential are to be found in the various aims of those species of poetry.

Tragedy is, thirdly, an imitation of a complete action: a single event, tragical as it may, still does not form a tragedy. Several occurrences, grounded on each other, as cause and effect, must unite themselves in one whole, according to one aim, if the truth is to be acknowledged: that is, the union of a represented emotion, character, and the like, with the nature of our soul on which alone our sympathy is founded. When we do not feel, that, under similar circumstances, we should have acted and suffered in the same manner, our compassion will never be awakened. It therefore depends on our tracing the represented action in its whole connexion, that we may see it flow from the soul of its author by a natural gradation under a co-operation of exterior circumstances. Thus, before our eyes, is born, grows, and is completed, the curiosity of Œdipus and the jealousy of Othello. And thus only can the great chasm be filled up which exists between the tranquillity of a guiltless soul and the torments of the sinner's conscience—between the proud safety of a happy person and the terrible end of the criminal.

A series of several connected events is required to excite in us a change of mental emotions, which chain our attention, which call into play every faculty of our soul, and, by the protracted enjoyment, render it more keen. The mind finds no assistance against the sufferings of sensibility, but from morality. In order, therefore, to excite the latter more powerfully, the tragic artist must extend the sufferings of sensibility; but this also must in some degree be satisfied, that the victory of the latter may be more difficult and meritorious. Either case is only possible by a series of actions which are connected by a skilful choice for this purpose.

Tragedy is, fourthly, a poetic imitation of a piteous art, and it is thereby opposed to the historic. It would become the latter if it prosecute an historical aim, and if it purpose to treat of things which have happened, and of the manner in which they did happen. In this case it must remain strict to historical facts, as it can only attain its end by a true representation of that which has really happened. But tragedy

has a poetic aim; that is, it represents an action to excite emotion, and, by exciting emotion, to give delight. If it treat of a given subject, according to that aim, it will thereby be free in the imitation; it obtains power, even obligation to regulate the historic truth according to the laws of poesy, and to work the given subject according to their necessities. But as it is only capable of attaining its end, that is, emotion, under the condition of the highest harmony with the laws of nature, so stands, therefore, without any detriment to its historic freedom, under the strict laws of the truth of nature; which, in contradistinction to the historic, is called the poetic truth. Thus it is easily understood why, by a strict observance of the historic truth, the poetic so often suffers; and, *vice versa*, why, by a gross deviation from the historic, the poetic can be so much benefited.

As the tragic poet, and in general every poet, stands amenable only to the laws of poetic truth, the most conscientious observance of the historic can never exonerate him from the duty of the poet, nor from the transgression of the poetic truth, nor exculpate him for a want of interest. It therefore betrays very confined ideas of the tragic art, and in general of poetry, to cite the tragic poet before the tribunal of history; and to demand instruction from that which, even according to its name, is only obligated to excite emotion and delight.

Tragedy is, fifthly, an imitation of an action which displays men to us in a state of suffering. The expression *men*, is here used in a particular sense, and serves to describe exactly the limits in which tragedy is confined in regard to the choice of its objects. It is only the sufferings of sensible moral beings, like ourselves, which can awaken our compassion. Beings, therefore, which absolve themselves from all morality, as the superstition of the people, or the imagination of the poet paints the evil demons, and men which resemble them; further, beings which are free from the constraint of sensuality, as we imagine the pure intelligences to be, and those men who in as high degree as human weakness will permit, have withdrawn themselves from that restraint, are equally incompatible for tragedy. In general, the idea of suffering, and of a suffering with which we are to sympathise, determines that men alone, in the full sense of the word, can be the object of it. A pure intelligence cannot suffer, and a human subject which approaches this pure intelligence in an uncommon degree, can never awaken a great degree of pathos, as he finds in his moral nature too great a protection against the sufferings of a weak sensuality. A thoroughly sensual subject, without morality, and they who approach to it, are indeed capable of the most terrible degree of suffering, as their sensuality operates in an overpowering degree; but, unsupported by any moral feeling, they are at last overcome with pain, and we turn with horror and disgust from a suffering, an wholly helpless suffering, and from absolute inactivity of reason. The tragic poet, therefore, gives the preference with justice to the mixed character, and the ideal of his hero lies at an equal distance from the most perfect and the most abject.

Finally, tragedy must unite all these properties to excite the emotion of compassion. The other regulations which the tragic poet forms may be very properly employed for another aim, namely, an historical or a moral one; and, having selected a particular one, and no other, he is liberated from all claims which do not coincide with that aim; but he is at the same time obligated, in the promotion of that aim, to adjust himself according to the rules which have been laid down, nor to depart from them under any pretence for the sake of ornament nor amplification.

R. H.

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## *On the* EVIL *of* SUFFERING MONOPOLIZERS *in a* COMMERCIAL STATE.

DURING the administration of the late Mr. Pitt, commerce was so widely extended by the wealth and spirit of our merchants, that the spices and the diamonds from the east, the colonial produce from

the west, the naval stores from the cold regions of the north, and the corn, the fruit, the wine, and the oil, from the other intermediate ports, were brought by our fleets to the Thames, and caused such an influx of riches, as enabled the most extravagant of men to accomplish by his corrupt system his ambitious projects.

If commerce be considered as a source of wealth to a nation, it is also a source from whence flows pride and ambition, luxury and dissipation, and an insatiable desire of accumulating to squander; and, in the midst of the most flourishing prosperity and splendor in the mercantile world, there will be thousands most heavily oppressed by monopolizers, and the poor involved in the most abject state of poverty.

It is a maxim, maintained by the commercial part of the community, that the spirit of trade must not be checked, nor must the avarice of traders be restrained; even when they are combining together to monopolize the necessaries of life, and to compel the great body of the people to live in darkness, to go without fire, bread, and clothes, which are so essentially necessary for comfort and health in our cold and damp climate. Our legislators seem dead to a sense of their duty, in suffering monopolizers to produce artificial scarcities at their pleasure, although it is well known to be a certain method for producing the most direful consequences; and they will rapidly hasten insurrections and tumults, if they are not restrained by rigorous laws.

The wisdom of our ancestors thought it sound policy to protect the people against the avarice of those who combined together to monopolize grain, by fixing the price at which they might purchase it in the market, to store in their granaries, —In the 15th of Charles the Second, chapter the 7th, it is said, "Be it hereby enacted, that, when the prices of corn and grain, Winchester measure, do not exceed the rates hereafter following, at the havens or ports where the same shall be shipped or laden, viz. the quarter of wheat, eight and forty shillings; the quarter of barley or malt, eight and twenty shillings; the quarter of buck-wheat, eight and twenty shillings; the quarter of oats, thirteen shillings and fourpence; the quarter of rye, two and thirty shillings; the quarter of pease, or beans, two and thirty shillings, English money; that then it shall be lawful for all and every person or persons (not forestalling, nor selling the same in the same market within three months after the buying thereof), to buy in open market, and to lay up, and keep in his or their granaries, or houses, and to sell again such corn or grain, of the kinds aforesaid, as, without fraud or covin, shall be bought at or under the prices before expressed, without incurring any penalty; any law, statute, or usage, notwithstanding."

If ever a similar law was wanted, with heavy penalties, it is at present, to prevent monopolizers storing the necessaries of life when they are above a certain price, and to sell them again at the same market, as practised by meal-men, millers, and corn-dealers at Mark-lane, to raise the price of bread at their pleasure. If, in supporting the spirit of trade, we are arrived at this pitch of necessity to render it expedient for one part of the community to prey upon the other, then it evidently follows, that to be a commercial nation to any great extent is one of the heaviest curses that can befall us; for, in the midst of plenty, it will depend upon the avarice of a few overgrown rich traders whether the poor shall have any of the necessaries, or the middling ranks of people the comforts, of life.

It is recorded as a principle in the debates on the abolition of the slave trade, that commerce itself ought to have its boundaries; but we have already lost sight of this principle again, and we see monopolizers acting without any limits, in opposition to reason and humanity, and in defiance of religious and social obligations.

It is true we have made a weak attempt, by a Jubilee, to spread a gleam of joy over the countenance of a few individuals; but the joy is vanished with the day that gave birth to it; and the faces of those who do not partake of the loaves and the fishes are again clouded with a solemn gloom. The public still feel that

they are in the hands of the corn-dealers, who are suffered to store the corn at any price, and to sell it when and where they please. This enables them to fall the market upon the news of a large importation of foreign corn, and to buy it cheap, in order to raise it again considerably in a few days. The game which they are playing is a sure one. A person goes into the market, and, if he sees a good sample of wheat, without asking the price of the factor, he offers considerably more than would have been asked, and of course the factor takes it; and by this the assize of bread is fixed, and the price of their foreign wheat at a considerable advance.—How long will such practices be countenanced?

The cry has been for some time, that the growth of corn is not equal to the consumption, even with the best crops, and that the population is increasing much faster than the produce of the land. Before we take every thing for granted which is told us, and especially by interested people, let us compare the passed with the present times, and attend to the result.

When agriculture was at a low state in this kingdom, and the corn was in quantity and quality very inferior to what it is now, a bounty for exporting it was given to a very considerable amount; and now we are obliged to import it. Those who speak without thinking or examining will cry, 'An increased population has done this.' In order to confute this assertion, I have formed the following tables, which include a space of fifty years; and, if they are not perfectly accurate, they are sufficient to answer our present purpose.

TABLE I.

| | Births multiplied by 37, equal to | Population. | Difference of Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1750 | 163,523 | 6,050,251 | |
| 1801 | 227,093 | 8,402,441 | 2,352,190 |

TABLE II.

| | Home consumption, at 1 Quarter each Person. | Average Exportation for 19 Years in Quarters. | Total Growth. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1750 | 6,050,251 + 729,062 = | 729,062 | = 6,779,313 |
| 1801 | 8,402,441 | ..... | 9,039,084 |

Admitting the population of England to have been, in the year 1750, about 6,050,251 persons, and that each individual upon an average to have consumed one quarter of wheat, Winchester measure; then the home consumption amounted to 6,050,251 quarters of wheat. From the year 1746 to the year 1765, we exported, upon an average, 729,062 quarters of wheat, for which we paid a considerable bounty; and, by adding the home consumption and the quantity exported together, we have the whole of the year's growth, exclusive of the seed for the ensuing year. As the greatest exportation was in the year 1750, I apprehend that this calculation is under the mark. If we further admit that the population of

England has increased 2,352,190 within the last half century, and that the growth of wheat, including quantity and quality, only one-third; then, for the year 1801, there were 9,291,745 quarters of wheat for 8,402,441 persons, or one quarter and six gallons for each individual, exclusive of the seed for the ground. And there was an importation of, perhaps, 2,000,000 of quarters, which, when added to the produce for the year, will give one quarter two bushels and six gallons for each person upon an average. If the growth of potatoes be considered, which was very considerable in the year 1801, and they were used by the poor instead of bread, then it will evidently appear that there is something fundamentally wrong in the management of the corn trade, and which ought to be inquired into, and rectified by the legislature; for it appears that our produce of wheat and potatoes is more than we can fairly consume.

When there was so much wheat imported in the year 1801, and at such a heavy expense to the nation, it is well known to many persons how the dealers disposed of a great part of it; and when their nefarious practices could no longer be concealed, the still was set to work, to consume what remained damaged on the hands of the monopolizers. If there had been such a scarcity of wheat as they pretended, there would not have been so much spoiled. It is a self-evident truth, that they could not find a sale for it; till the "Heaven-born Minister" gave them the privilege of the still. If the interested cunning of mealmen, millers, and corn-dealers, is found more than sufficient to counteract the united wisdom of legislators, we shall have the same game played over again, as there was in the administration of him, who has entailed such an expense on the nation. As we know that there has been a succession of fair or good crops, there cannot be any scarcity of corn: and it is earnestly to be wished that the legislature will take an early opportunity to prevent, with heavy penalties, their storing wheat to spoil, when it is above the price which they, in their wisdom, may think proper to fix.

## MISCELLANEA.

*Mr. Editor,*

I WAS lately inspecting a chest of dusty papers and parchments, when my attention was attracted by a small package bearing the above inscription. I at first conjectured that some strange curiosity had fallen into my hands, but on opening it, I found it to contain some literary morsels, some of which I cannot digest, and others are very unpleasant to my taste. But at the same time I acknowledge, that it may be owing to my want of taste, that I cannot relish them. After many inquiries for a man of taste, I was informed that you, Mr. Editor, were noted for that quality, I therefore send you the package with all its dust upon it, and you may serve the contents to your guests in the manner most pleasing to yourself.

### A SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE.

Among the poems of Theodore de Beza, there is an epigram which has been read with pleasure by a number of persons, and the sense of which is as follows:—"Suprinna having an ardent desire for children, set forth on a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostella, and afterwards to Rome, to Loretto, to Jerusalem, and other places. Nor were his travels unsuccessful, for after having spent three years in performing them, he found, on his return home, that his wife had had three children." The following is the original:—

Tollendæ cupidus Suprinna prolis
Altæ dum superat jugum Pyrenes
Divo porrigat ut præces Jacobo
Inde Alpes quoqe præ erit nivosas
Petri ut limina visat atque Pauli
Et mox Hadriacum in sinum reflexus
Divæ offert sua vota Lauretanæ
Inde per medii maris pericla
Sacram perveniens ad usque Idumen
Sacretum domini petit sepulchrum
Nec contentus adhuc, latrocinantum
Arenas Arabum siticulosas
Gibbo permeat insidens cameli
Sublimem properans ad usque sinam
Et divæ juga sacra Catharinæ.
Quid profecerit hoc labore, quæris?
Tres natos reperit domun reversus.

### ANECDOTE OF PETER LOUIS, DUKE OF PARMA.

Peter Louis, Duke of Parma, having been informed by Lucas Gaurique

of a conspiracy against him, had recourse to the invocation of spirits to ascertain the names of the conspirators. The answer was given, that if *he would pay attention to his money*, the names would be disclosed to him. The answer being very obscure, the duke laughed at it, and exclaimed that he must be the devil himself to discover the meaning. Future events, however, justified the truth of it, for the inscription on the ancient coin of the country was *P. Alois. Parm. & Plac. Dux.* By the four letters, *Plac.* which signify Placentiæ, the place of abode, and names of the conspirators were disclosed to him, each letter discovering the first letter of the name of the four families, who executed the enterprize. P. Pallavicini: L. Landi: A. Anguiscioti: C. Confalonieri.

DEMOSTHENES.

When the Athenians sent ambassadors to Philip King of Macedon, who on their return related that he was very handsome, and a great drinker, Demosthenes said, that the former became a woman more than a man, and the latter a sponge more than a king.

TAMERLANE.

When Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks, was conducted, after his defeat before *Timur Lench*, that is, *Timur the Lame*, but pronounced corruptedly Tamerlane, the latter fixed a steady look on his royal prisoner, and perceiving that he had but one eye, he burst into a loud laugh. Bajazet, who could not endure contempt, proudly exclaimed,—You laugh at my disgrace, Timur, but remember, it may one day be thy lot, for God disposes of all states, and tis he who distributes them. Timur answered with equal pride,—I doubt not what you say, nor do I laugh at your misfortune, but I laughed as the thought struck me, that in the eyes of God, states are of trifling import, since it is his will, to give now to a lame man what before belonged to a blind one.

JUDICIOUS PANEGYRICS.

In all ages the commendable has been commended, and it is on this account, that Themistius wrote in praise of peace; Aphtone, of wisdom and Dion Chrysostome, and Libanius of eloquence. Some, in order to display their own genius, or to divert the genius of others, have written like Michael Psellus and Caleagnin, in praise of the louse, like Leprus, in praise of the dog, like Scaliger of the goose, like Majorraggius of mud, like Douza of the shadow, like Daniel Hensius and Passerat of the ass; and Vossius, in the first part of his Rhetoric, says that Canter has translated into Latin, from the Italian and French, eleven funeral sermons on as many different animals, viz. the horse, the ass, the cat, the dog, the monkey, the louse, the magpie, the cock, the owl, the woodpecker, and the cricket. Others, in a still more extraordinary manner, have, like Erasmus, written a panegyric on folly, like Lucian and Puckmeier on the gout; like Galissard on the quartidian fever; like Callicles, Thrasyllus, and Carneades, on injustice; like Isocrates on Busiris, who was the murderer of all his guests; like Cardan on Nero; like Alcidamas on death: and the only personage on whom a panegyric was wanting, was the devil, and this was actually made by Jean Bruno an Italian, in a public harangue at Wittemberg.

[*To be continued.*]

## CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

HISTORY *of the* VICEROYALTY *of* BUENOS AYRES; *containing the most accurate Details relative to the Topography, History, Commerce, Population, Government, &c. &c. of that valuable Colony.* *By* SAMUEL HULL WILCOCKE. *Illustrated with Plates.* 1 vol. 8vo.

WE regret that we have been so tardy in noticing this volume. Its contents are valuable, and, at the period of its publication must have been particularly acceptable to the public. The author, having been engaged in extensive mercantile pursuits, had frequent opportunities of

acquiring much interesting information respecting the Spanish colonies in South America, and this information he has here presented to the world.

We cannot better convey to our readers the plan of this volume, and a brief outline of its contents, than in the language of the author.

"After a few preliminary observations respecting the aboriginal population of America, the sources whence it has been conjectured to be derived, and the physical peculiarities of that part of the globe; an enumeration will be given of all the Spanish possessions, and their geographical and political divisions; and the attention of the reader will be more particularly directed to that portion now under consideration. A brief notice of the first discovery of the river La Plata, will be followed by such accounts as have come down to us relative to the appearance, the government, the customs, and the propensities, of the Indians who were found in the country on its first occupation by the Spaniards. Their religion, their language, and their arts, will all pass in review; yet, as in a future part the same particulars, as relating to the unsubdued Indians, bordering upon the Spanish settlements, will come under consideration, the space to be devoted to the aboriginal inhabitants, whose customs, &c. may be supposed to be perpetuated amongst the tribes still existing, will be proportionably curtailed. When treating of these, some details respecting the gigantic race, supposed to inhabit the southern extremity of America, will not be found irrelevant; and it will appear probable that a species of men of more than ordinary stature does certainly exist in those parts, but that their size has been much exaggerated by the reports of those who have been either deceived by the warmth of their imaginations, or infected with the desire, too prevalent amongst travellers, of deceiving others.

"The grand features of the country will form the succeeding object of consideration. The length of course, the impetuous currents, and the wide expanse, of the mighty rivers that water the interior, and unite to form the immense æstuary of La Plata, will be prominent objects. The boundless plains, with their singular lakes, their natural salt-pans, and interminable prospects of verdure and fertility; the stupendous mountains which, towards the western side of the country, rise from gentle eminences into hills, and from hills into the loftiest mountains of the world; with their precipices, their volcanos, their torrents, their mines, and their impenetrable forests, will be successively described; and an account of the various climates, and diversity of soils, to be observed in these extensive regions, will close this chapter.

"The natural productions occupy the next place. In the vegetable kingdom, nature has been most lavish to South America; and countless tribes of useful plants and trees, intermingled with a few of deleterious quality, rise, flourish, and decay, little known and less sought after. Of the cultivated articles, little will here be said; as they will be reserved till they come to be considered as objects of agriculture, or materials for commerce. Of the indigenous animals, few are of a ferocious or noxious kind; whilst those imported from the old continent have multiplied to an incalculable extent, and form one of the principal sources of the riches of Buenos Ayres; which is testified by the immense quantity of hides annually exported from that emporium, and the acknowledged superiority of their quality above that of all other hides known in trade. The abundance of fish in the rivers, and on the sea-coasts, is a resource of moment; and the facility with which the whale and seal fisheries may be carried on, is an object of considerable importance. Though there are no mines of gold or of silver in the immediate vicinity of Buenos Ayres, or of the river La Plata, yet the rich and celebrated province of Potosi, formerly a part of Peru, but, from being on the hither side of the mountains of Cordillera, latterly annexed to the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, will of course form part of the picture now offered to the public; and will tend to give some general idea of the wealthy territory to which it was formerly attached.

"After having thus given a general account of the country, a short history will be entered into of the first discovery of the river La Plata, of its original settlers, and progressive conquerors; of the gradual extension of discovery and conquest by which the province of Buenos Ayres came at length to border upon the dominions which the valour and ferocity of Pizarro and his companions had gained for Spain upon the shores of the Great South Sea; after this will follow a brief account of the rise, the progress, and the dissolution of the famous establishments of the Jesuits in Paraguay, forming an *imperium in imperio*, unparalleled in the annals of the world. The historical account of the colony will be brought down to the present time, and concluded by a narrative of the late capture of it by the British.

"The cities, the harbours, the forts, the settlements, and the missions, scattered over the country, will be next described; and proceeding from these to the plains, the agriculture both of the natives and of their Spanish masters, will be noticed, together with their arts and manufactures.

"An entire chapter will be devoted to the important subject of commerce. The trade as carried on between Buenos Ayres and Spain; that with Africa; the contraband trade with the Portuguese in Brazil, and with the North Americans who frequent those seas; and the interior commerce between Peru and Chili, and the river La Plata, will be detailed. The various articles that are suited for the consumption of the country, and those produced, or found there calculated for exportation, will be enumerated and described. Sketches will be given of some commercial adventures connected with the colony of Buenos Ayres, proposed to the enterprising spirit of British merchants; and some latent commercial advantages to be derived from this colony will be pointed out to the nation.

"The Spanish colonial government, their civil and military establishments, their fiscal regulations, the revenues of the colony, &c. will next appear in rotation. The state of society, the manners, the customs, and religious ceremonies, as well of the Spaniards, as of the creoles, the Indians, the negroes, the mulattoes, the mestices, and the infinite ramifications of colour and of cast, arising from the intermixture of these various races, will be followed by an account of those unsubdued Indians, who are occasionally allies or enemies of their European neighbours, and who rove over the trackless plains that extend from Paraguay to the straits of Magellan.

"If the limits of the work will admit, it is intended next to introduce succinct accounts of such of the adjacent countries, as, though not included in the political denomination of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, have, nevertheless, natural relations towards it, which make them objects of interest at the present time. Brazil, and the country long called Amazonia in the maps, in which the fabulous region of El Dorado was supposed to exist, on the north; Peru and Chili on the west; and the unexplored districts of Patagonia to the south; with the Falkland islands and others, scattered in the Atlantic ocean, on the east; are those alluded to.

"In conclusion, some general reflections will be entered into, as to the advantages to be derived to this country by the possession of Buenos Ayres; of its importance both in peace and in war; of the general policy or impolicy of the extension of colonial acquisition; of the propriety of attempting further conquests in South America; and of the results to be expected in a political, a philosophical, and a moral point of view, in case the Spanish empire is rent asunder, and their American possessions, either severed from the metropolitan state by a foreign force, or by internal insurrection, rendered subject to another European power, or raised into independent existence."

Mr. Wilcocke has displayed much industry and judgment in collecting his materials, and he occasionally intersperses them with pertinent and judicious reflections. His chapter on the religious institutions and detached customs of the Indians is interesting. —The following observations have merit:—

"The early establishments of colonies, the discovery and conquest of remote countries, and the exploits of those adventurers who primarily fixed themselves in the new world, are objects of such interest, that a more particular detail has been entered into of the early chronological events relative to Paraguay than will be found necessary in the sequel. But from these details, the Spanish commanders, who subjected a part, ravaged more, and traversed nearly the whole, of these extensive regions, will appear not to disdain a companion, either in their hardy, uncontrouled, and independent spirit, or in their ambition and rapacity, with the followers of Cortes, or the companions of Pizarro.

"Unlike, however, in one respect, the low, the needy, and the desperate adventurers, who fought for fame and riches under the banners of those leaders, many of the most ancient names enrolled in the nobility of Castile, are found amongst the conquerors of Paraguay. Yet, like them, impatient of controul, and ambitious of wealth and command, we find most of them pressing forward to attain a virtual independence, in the chief command of a province, or the subjection of an extensive territory. For though all professed obedience and respect to the metropolitan state, and to the imperial crown; the tedious length of communication, and the military power, and great wealth they had at command, rendered the mandates of the court frequently inefficient, and the tenure of its authority always precarious. Wars and dissentions amongst themselves were not unfrequent; one governor refused to acknowledge the supremacy of another; and ambition often retained by force or fraud those dignities to which a successor had been appointed. Although no rebellion, equally formidable or extensive with that of Gonzales Pizarro in Peru, occurs in the annals of the surrounding countries, the dissentions and civil commotions at Assumption, were both more frequent, and more calamitous than those at Lima, or at Cusco.

"But amidst the fierceness of contention, with which the invaders of the country disputed for pre-eminence or for spoil, the natives were preyed upon by all sides with unrelenting oppression; and the efforts of the parent state to ameliorate their situation by laws and regulations, partially redressive, but ineffectual in operation, tended more to inflame the minds of the task-masters, than to relieve the misery of their servitors. Every attempt to improve the condition of the Indians, or restrain the inordinate desires of their conquerors, was considered as an encroachment upon their undoubted rights, and their dearly earned rewards. Every adventurer considered himself as a conqueror, entitled, by his services, to an establishment in that country which had been acquired by his valour. He joined his commander as a companion of his fortune, and disdained to degrade himself by receiving the wages of a mercenary. It was considered, that, as the Spanish court contributed little towards the expeditions that were undertaking, it was not entitled to claim much from their success. The sovereignty of the conquered provinces, with the fifth of the gold and silver, was reserved for the crown; every thing else was seized by the associates in each expedition as their own right. The plunder of the countries they invaded served to indemnify them for the expense of their equipment, and the conquered territory was divided amongst them, according to rules which custom had introduced, as permanent establishments merited by their successful valour. In the infancy of these settlements, when their extent as well as their value were unknown, many excesses and irregularities occurred. The conquered people were frequently pillaged with destructive rapacity, and their country parcelled out amongst its new masters in exorbitant shares. The rude conquerors of America, attentive only to private interest, and to present gain, seem to have had no object but to amass sudden wealth, without regarding the means by which they acquired it; and tasks were imposed upon the Indians, without any regard either to what they were physically able to perform, or to the outraged feelings of humanity. The fatal consequences were, that they pined away and perished so fast, that

there was reason to apprehend that Spain, instead of possessing populous countries, susceptible of progressive improvement, would soon only remain proprietor of a vast uninhabited desert.

"This preponderating evil became evident in Spain, and gave rise to those reformatory regulations, which, as has been observed, were brought over by the bishop of Assumption in 1554, and confirmed and enforced by the instructions given to Don Juan Ortiz de Zarate.

"The avarice and audacity of soldiers, unaccustomed to restraint, however, prevented these salutary regulations from operating with any considerable influence; and it was only the unpremeditated establishment of a system, similar to that which had been unsuccessfully planned by the benevolent Las Casas, that a stop was put to the inordinate waste of the human species in these regions, where, as well in the other Spanish American dominions, the Indian race was rapidly hastening to extinction.

"The extension of the empire of the cross, always the foremost pretence, and never the ultimate object, of the Spanish invaders of America, was little attended to; and although every expedition was accompanied by ecclesiastics, who sanctioned the enthusiasm with which those Indians, who resisted the arms of Spain, were at times extirpated as the avowed enemies of the true faith, and who administered the rite of baptism to such whom timidity or policy induced to submit to that badge of fidelity; yet little beneficial effect, or real conversion, attended their exertions. Intimidated or trepanned into the profession of Christianity, it was natural for the Indians, when opportunities offered, to throw off the yoke of the Spaniards, to abandon the practices of their religion; and though early missionaries frequently penetrated into the recesses of the mountains, and the haunts of the fugitive inhabitants of the plains; they ought, perhaps, to be considered more in the light of political emissaries, than of preachers of the gospel. It was reserved for the Jesuits of Paraguay to demonstrate, that persuasion, humanity, and mildness, were not only the surest means of conversion, but also the best engines by which to establish a political sway over the Indians; whose mental capacities and corporeal abilities were considered as degraded below the usual standard of man, till the exertions of these meritorious missionaries proved them in these respects equal to the remainder of their species.

"Previous to this period, the Bishops of Paraguay and of Tucuman had frequently applied, in the strongest terms, to the Kings of Spain, and the council of the Indies, for spiritual labourers to assist them in the discharge of their duty. The Jesuits, however, now began to be known in America; they had been employed for nearly thirty years in propagating the Gospel in Brazil, which father Joseph Anchieta, had, in the quaint language of his encomiasts, filled with the odour of his holiness, and the splendour of his miracles; and they had likewise a provincial in Peru.—Invitations were sent by the Bishop of Tucuman, both to Brazil and to Peru. In 1586, the first Jesuits that made their appearance in this country, fathers Francis Angulo and Alphonso Barsena, accompanied by a lay-brother, called John Villegas, arrived at Salta, from Los Charcas; and a short time after, fathers Juan Salonio, of Valencia in Spain, Thomas Fields, a Scotchman, and Emanuel de Ortega, a Portuguese, came from Brazil to Cordova."

Speaking of Brazil, Mr. Wilcocke says, that the first Portuguese inhabitants of the place were

"Exiles from Portugal, who were condemned to banishment for their crimes, or persecuted by the inquisition for their schismatic opinions.—Of these, some of the more hardy and enterprising, founded in the mountains at the back of St. Vincent, the town of St. Paul, surnamed Piritininga, from the Indian name of the district in which it was situated. Remote from the jurisdiction of legal authority, little observant of the rituals of the church, and still less restrained by the obligations of morality, the Paulists were, from the commencement, only nominally and precariously dependent on the govern-

ment of Brazil. They intermarried with the Indian women; and by the dissolute and almost savage, but free and unrestrained, life the led, they drew together a number of fugitive slaves, and discontented and turbulent individuals, from the adjacent Portuguese and Spanish settlements; and their numbers were augmented by many of the Dutch invaders of Brazil, after they were expelled by Vieyra, in 1564. About 1618, they threw off all real dependence upon Portugal, and constituted a republic, whose fundamental law was licentiousness, and whose palladium was rapine. No stranger came within their precincts without being compelled to become a member of their state; and such as rejected the honours of citizenship amongst them, as well as all whom they suspected of an intention of desertion, were massacreed without mercy; retrogression there was none, and repentance was unavailing. They carried desolation in their excursions to the most distant parts, and both the confines of Peru and the banks of the Maragnon became, in progress of time, the scenes of their ravages. A principal object in their predatory expeditions, was the capture of slaves. The men were mostly either killed on the spot, or more inhumanly and wretchedly destroyed by the severest labour in carrying the booty of their ravagers over the rugged mountains, and through the trackless forests in their route homewards. The women and children were added to their community; and the circumstance of their ranks being thus recruited from all the surrounding nations, together with the consequent intermixture of blood, occasioned them to receive the appellation of Mamelukes; the terror of which name was spread farther and wider than that of their Egyptian prototypes.

"The jealousy and animosity which prevailed between the Spaniards and Portuguese, even when the two nations were united under the same sovereign, favoured the political independent existence of the Paulists; and, though it was the interest of both nations to subdue and controul them, there never existed sufficient harmony between them to allow of success in such an enterprise. Besides this, the town of St. Paul was most advantageously situated for defence, and, from its inaccessible scite, was considered as impregnable by any other means than by famine; whilst a much more numerous body of troops would have been requisite for its blockade, than either Brazil or Paraguay could raise or support.

"A pure air, a sky constantly serene, a temperate climate, although in the twenty fourth degree of south latitude, and a soil fertile in wheat, in sugar, and in excellent pasturage, seemed to invite the Paulists to a life of comfort and ease, if not of luxury and indolence; but an unconquerable spirit of libertinism and anarchy; and the love of rapine inherent in these hardy banditti, inured them to, and endeared to them, the life of fatigue and of danger which they led, in traversing the extensive, wild, and scarcely accessible regions, of whose inhabitants, it has been calculated, that they destroyed, in the course of time, full two millions."

We will venture upon one more extract, in which Mr. Wilcocke considers the importance of Buenos Ayres, and which must *now* be read with unavailing regret:—

"The advantages to be derived to this country from the possession of Buenos Ayres, in a commercial point of view, may, in some measure, be appreciated from what precedes. It is the emporium whence the whole of the interior of Spanish South America, excepting the sea-coast of Peru and Chili, must be supplied with an innumerable variety of European articles. But at the same time it must not be disguised, that unless a communication can be opened with the interior provinces, neither will there be any considerable quantity of our goods disposed of, nor will the treasures and richer commodities of those parts flow into our commerce. The indispensable wants, however, of a population, though not thickly sown, yet numerous from the extended regions it occupies, can scarcely fail to promote this object. The interruption that must, from our maritime superiority, be given to any communication round Cape Horn, between Spain and Peru, will also tend to make the inhabitants

of that viceroyalty, and of Chili, look to the channel of the British established at Buenos Ayres, for their supplies; and the advantageous situation of that city, on a river which constitutes the only inlet to all the provinces under its jurisdiction (excepting the insignificant port of Atacama, on the Pacific ocean, and which may more properly be said to belong to Peru) must render its commercial prerogatives permanent, and unchanged by any political events. It flourished even under the torpid influence of an absolute, jealous, and illiberal government; under one of an opposite description, it will, no doubt, rise to a pitch of opulence and prosperity commensurate with its natural advantages.

"The determination not only implied, but expressed, of the French ruler, to shut us out from all communication with the continent of Europe, and the war of confiscation which he carries on against our manufactures, and the produce of our colonies, though probably impotent to destroy, or even to diminish, in any considerable degree, their consumption, in the countries under his sway, may, by some, be considered in the most serious light; to these let the acquisition of Buenos Ayres, and the opening it affords for the supply of the whole of South America, be a consolation to repel their gloominess of apprehension. Whilst we have the command of the seas, our manufactures will form a chief object in the consumption, and in the trade, of the most distant nations, nor need we repine at a partial and temporary exclusion from a few ports in the north of Europe, whilst our manufactures are coveted and consumed in every other quarter of the globe. The North American States, it has been thought, are increasing their manufactures, and will take less of ours in consequence. It is very improbable that they can attain any excellence in manufactures, so as even to supply their own consumption, whilst they form an agricultural nation; and if any decrease has been observed in the supply of British goods to that continent, it may, with more justice, be attributed to the reluctance that British merchants feel to afford that credit to those of North America, which a more punctual attention to mercantile good faith, than is generally found amongst them, would entitle them to, than to any want of orders for goods, from America, unexecuted reams of which every merchant trading to that part has, no doubt, lying in his desk.—But for this decrease, if any, a compensation also will be found in South America, and the proverbial good faith of the Spanish traders will leave no similar grounds of complaint, to those, which, it is to be said with regret, certainly do exist with respect to their northern neighbours.

"The importance of the acquisition of Buenos Ayres, both in a commercial and political point of view, seems to have been intuitively felt by the whole nation. In the event of a peace, so much to be wished for, but apparently at so great a distance, it is scarcely possible to conceive what equivalent could be offered for its restoration; but it must be some weighty consideration, some mighty equipoise, that can counterbalance its preponderating importance; and such as, deprived of 'ships, colonies, and commerce,' our implacable enemy can scarcely have it in his power to offer. The restoration of a puppet-king or two on the continent of Europe, to the pageantry of a crown under the tutelage of France, can not, as long as she possesses the power of deposing them again at will, be, in any shape, the slightest compensation for such solid advantages as Britain will be required to give up, if the restitution of the Dutch and Spanish conquered colonies is to be the principal object of a treaty of peace. It cannot indeed be affirmed, that no case or conjuncture can occur, in which it may not be good policy to relinquish the important acquisitions of Buenos Ayres and the Cape of Good Hope to the general interests of the state; but the minister who advises such a measure must feel the high responsibility he will incur to the people of England, and be prepared to shew the strongest necessity of the sacrifice, or the most obvious advantages of the considerations for which they may be given up. Viewing it, in the first instance, solely in the light of a heavy weight to be thrown into our scale in negociations

for peace, the subjugation of this valuable settlement is of the utmost importance to assist in controuling the ambitious career of the ruler of France: but considering it, as it is not improbable to remain, a permanent acquisition, it will assume a higher value, and will not suffer in comparison with any territorial conquest gained at any time by the British arms, and secured to the empire by treaty.

"The vast regions to which the Plata is the sole inlet, are, as will have appeared in the preceding pages, far from being fully explored; much is yet wholly unknown, and the value of what is known ought not to be computed by what it yielded to indolence, and to a policy which for ages bound the Spanish settlements in the strictest fetters, both as to commercial benefits and interior improvement, and which had made but very few efforts to break through the dark clouds of jealousy and ignorance with which it was enveloped.

"One advantage which it has been calculated would arise to the maritime interests of Britain from the possession of Buenos Ayres cannot, however, exist in any considerable degree, till the fortress of Montevideo has been reduced, and its excellent port rendered accessible to our shipping. Till that is the case, the Plata will not afford the asylum and place of refreshment, which has been supposed, for our ships sailing round Cape Horn, to the South Seas, and to China; nor till then can it supersede the harbour of Rio Janeiro, in affording a fit station for refreshment, on some occasions to the East India fleets and others, bound on distant voyages.—When Montevideo, however, falls, our possessions on the Plata will be found to obviate the necessity of any vessels putting into Brazil, and submitting to the jealous incivility, and excessive extortion, with which they have of late been treated in the Portuguese ports.

"As long as we remain ignorant of the further progress of our arms in South America, it is scarcely possible to form any conclusive opinion as to the future station which Buenos Ayres may assume; but as we cannot perhaps well spare a sufficient military force to maintain possession of any considerable extent of country, it is not improbable that the policy will be perceived of acquiring first a firm and solid footing on the banks of the Plata alone; and when we have the possession of both sides of the estuary, and of both banks of the Parana, as high perhaps as Santa Fé, of ceasing from every attempt at farther territorial conquest, but, in lieu of hostile menaces, to hold out the olive-branch conditionally to the inhabitants of the interior. From the history of the country which has been given, it will have appeared, that the colonists have repeatedly proceeded from turbulent commotion to open rebellion against the Spanish government, and it is well ascertained that the utmost discontent prevails amongst them, and that in most of their colonies the creoles wish and wait, only for an opportunity of throwing off that yoke, which the haughtiness of the chapetones, and the provoking preferences given to the latter as before explained, have rendered intolerable. From the predisposition of the colonists in Paraguay, the exertion of a seasonable and well-managed policy might produce the establishment of an independent state in the interior of South America, protected, fostered, and supplied by Britain, from which our commercial and manufacturing interests will derive advantages equal to those that would accrue from territorial possession, whilst neither men nor money would be wanting to maintain a military force, or an expensive civil establishment, which we should necessarily be compelled to support in the event of the hostile reduction of so widely an extended country.

"The possession of the advantageous stations at the mouth of the Plata, would enable us to protect and influence the whole of South America, and Peru and Chili would probably soon follow the example set by the colonies of the interior provinces of Paraguay. The maintenance of a considerable military force, however, at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, will be an object not only of importance, as shewing both the power to protect and the means of resistance, but also one of expedience, inasmuch as such garrisons would be stations for season-

ing our soldiers for other climates, and particularly for the West Indies, in the same manner as the Cape of Good Hope is, or may be, for the East. The Cape and Buenos Ayres lie in nearly the same degree of south latitude, and no two places could be pointed out more eligible for such purposes; the one for the voyage to hither India, and the other for those round Cape Horn to New South Wales and China. The salubrity of the climate, though warm, would form our regiments gradually to such habits of constitution as would bear the hotter sun of our West India islands, and secure them from the ravages which too frequently accompany their direct importation into Jamaica, and the other islands, from Great Britain.

"A flourishing British colony on the banks of the Plata would be able to supply our West India islands with many of the necessary articles that are drawn from North America, even at the expense of an alarming suspension of our navigation-laws. Live stock and salted provisions might be sent in any quantities; but no spot adequate to the supply of lumber has hitherto occurred to rival the southern states in their short and profitable voyage to the West Indies with that indispensable commodity.

"The abolition of the infamous traffic in slaves, now so laudably persevered in by the British, has given occasion to many predictions of the total ruin of our West India colonies, and their reversion to their original state of woods and morasses. This assumption is grounded on the twofold most incongruous supposition, that the negroes, if left to themselves, under such regulations for the maintenance of their race in the islands as might be deemed expedient, would either become so numerous as to become the masters, and so expel the whites, or that their population would dwindle and die away, and the islands be lost for want of hands to cultivate them. It would be easy to combat these gratuitous assertions, both by argument and by the example of the Danish sugar islands; but the discussion is foreign to the present subject, and is introduced principally to point out, that in the most disastrous result that can be imagined with regard to our West India possessions, those which we may secure in South America would afford ample compensation to the state at large. There is no article of colonial produce, which Buenos Ayres, and the other provinces, which through this key are accessible either to our arms or to our policy, do not actually yield, or might be made to yield in the utmost abundance; whilst the temperature of the climate is such as to supersede the necessity of cultivating the land by African labourers. —Those negroes that are found at Buenos Ayres are only kept for the purposes of ostentation and luxury, nor are they ever either employed in the interior provinces, or in Peru, either in the labour of the mines, or in agricultural pursuits. Free and voluntary labourers could be employed, because the mildness and serenity of the climate would insure health even to European cultivators, and afford abundant returns. The fertile plains of Buenos Ayres might be made to yield an ample profit to the capitalist who embarked in their cultivation; and the activity and spirit of enterprise, which so tempting an occasion would call forth, in the event of the settlement being retained at a peace, would produce comfort and prosperity to the inhabitants, and a large revenue to the government.

"The tide of emigration, which has so long flowed from the highlands of Scotland and the north of Ireland to the United States of America, has lately been attempted to be turned, with partial success, towards Canada, by the beneficent and public-spirited exertions of Lord Selkirk. An asylum equally eligible with Prince Edward's Island, might be found for these emigrants on the banks of the Plata; and in process of time these widely-extended, fertile, but uncultivated plains, might swarm with a hardy population, from those sources which are now principally lost to the British empire, and which it is the political duty of the legislature to reclaim. Emigration ought not to be restricted: it is the natural consequence of the increased population which is manifest in Great Britain, but it ought to be directed, as much as possible, to the advantage of the

state, and such encouragements held out as will draw the emigrants to strengthen the old, or form new settlements, belonging to the British empire.

"The veil that yet hangs over the fate of South America, either as being likely to be subjected in a great measure to this country, or to be raised into independent existence, to which the spirited but ill-supported efforts of an individual of talent are directed on its northern shores, renders further discussion premature, and perhaps visionary. In conclusion, however, it may with confidence be asserted, that the retention of Buenos Ayres and its adjacent settlements, by Britain, if it be rendered compatible with the general interests of the state, will form an epoch in our commercial and political history on which posterity will dwell with pleasure; and that British industry and enterprise, exploring all the resources of this vast region, will improve them in their utmost extent, blending the advantage of individuals with an incalculable augmentation of the wealth, the power, and the security, of the empire."

Our readers may infer, from the above extracts, the general merits of the present volume.

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THOUGHTS *on* REANIMATION *from the* REPRODUCTION *of* VEGETABLE LIFE *and the* RENEWAL *of* LIFE *after* DEATH *to* INSECTS; *containing a brief View of Nature as she is fulfilling her benevolent Designs in the Two Systems. By* JOHN COLLIER.

THIS venerable writer has published Essays on the Jewish History and New Testament, on the Life of Christ and New Testament, and on Animation and Intellect.—These appeared at different times, and were well received by the public. They are proofs of the author's talents and learning, which he has, through the long course of an active and useful life, commendably devoted to the service of mankind.

The present volume, though produced at an advanced age, do him credit, and will serve to add to the reputation which he has already acquired. The contents of the work are divided into *four* essays, which are broken into several chapters: thus it is more intelligible to the readers, and indeed more pleasing to the rising generation. The Reproduction and Natural History of Plants; the Reproduction and Succession of Vegetable Life; the Reproduction of Vegetables and their Succession.—Insects, their Instincts and Intelligences; and Study of Nature; are the subjects on which the author has expatiated at considerable length and with much ingenuity. Such discussion manifests an extensive sphere of observation: and the whole is rendered subservient to the great cause of virtue and piety. Indeed it is impossible to read such a work attentively without reaping improvement.

We transcribe the concluding paragraph of the volume, as a pleasing specimen of the style and spirit with which it is written.—

"My feeble performances I present to the public eye with humility and diffidence and anxiety, whilst yet they are not without some few proofs of patient labour and assiduity. O thou stupendous Being! whose minute works I have been prying into—"what in me is dark, illumine!" My dissolution now, or my further stay, it is solely thy office to appoint—the period thine! with devout affections and heartfelt thankfulness respecting a return to life after death, I profess my firm belief of revelation, as it announces to me a resurrection from the grave—I glory in it. I look forward with cheering hope and confidence to the immense harvest—to the gathering of all people of all nations (solemn and eventful as the moment is) when the *human dead* shall rise! Before this glorious luminary had enlightened our horizon, amidst the wisest people at Athens and at Rome, the doctrine of a future life was taught, from the burst of the chrysalis and the rising body of the fly. This well known proof was once publicly exhibited in eastern majesty throughout the cities of Babylon, of Delta, and of Thebes. A picture of nature, foretelling (time immemorial) a return to life after however throughout insect-life, in

characters highly expressive and splendidly majestic—an Egyptian type of the soul of man and of the immortality it aspires to. Although the powers and faculties of my mind should be for a while to be suspended, and its operations cease, in some such manner as my thoughts are now in exercise, or they may lie at rest, my consciousness, however, is restored to me as fully and complete as we see our thoughts are after a suspension of them during sleep. The bodies in which we rise, with their appropriate dress on rising, will render most interesting the solemnities of the *resurrection morn*, will aggrandize the eventful period and its mysterious scenery. The distinction hereby made, will it not hold up to the view of angels and of men a faithful delineation of character, at once announcing the future destiny of every individual of the human race. The bodies in their order as they rise, clad in a new form, while yet they differ, may be a means of arrangement, adjusting to each one his own place, and foretelling the distinction assigned him. A sight tremendous beyond all the powers of description—glorious beyond all we can conceive of glory!" M. H.

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THE JUBILEE, *a Source of Religious Improvement:*—A SERMON, *preached at Worship-Street, Finsbury-Square, Wednesday, Oct.* 25, 1809, *being the Fiftieth Anniversary of George the Third. By* JOHN EVANS, M.A.

THE words on which the preacher founds his address are remarkable:——1 Cor. xv. 25. "He must reign till he have put all enemies under his feet!" And he takes care, in the opening paragraph, thus to explain them:—

"Of no earthly potentate can this declaration be pronounced with any degree of truth or certainty. The duration of his power is short and transitory. However wise may be his councils or formidable his armies, the success of their operations cannot be ensured. The utmost vigilance may be frustrated, the best meditated plan often comes to nought. No human foresight, no sagacity however extraordinary, can secure the accomplishment of its purposes. Every successive page of history teaches this mortifying truth. Indeed the entire gratification of our wishes is neither the attribute nor the characteristic of humanity. Those Christians who read their Bibles, need not be informed that the Apostle Paul is speaking of JESUS CHRIST, *the Messiah, the Son of the living God!* The passage has a sublime signification. It awakens the mind to the importance and excellence of the Gospel Dispensation. Let then the celebration of *the lengthened days* of a *venerable earthly Monarch*, who has attained to the age of man, elevate our thoughts to the illustrious *reign* of the MESSIAH, which endures till the consummation of all things!"

Mr. E. then, after having given a sketch of his Majesty's private virtues and some interesting traits of his reign, proceeds to the discussion of the Messiah's reign under these four distinct heads—its *nature*, its *purity*, its *duration*, and its ultimate *triumphs*. These are clearly and forcibly illustrated; concluding with a brief but excellent improvement.

J. R.

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A LETTER, *addressed to* ROBERT HAWKER, D.D. *on* GENERAL REDEMPTION; *suggested by his Defence of the London Penitentiary. By* JOHN EVANS, A.M. *Second Edition, with Animadversions on the Eclectic Review.*

MR. E. here calmly and successfully expostulates with Dr. Hawker on the inconsistency which there undoubtedly is between his *narrow creed* and his benevolent conduct in patronising the penitentiary. The treatment this letter received from *the Eclectics*, or rather THE ELECT, was shameful in the extreme: but we refer to the work, where the injured author administers due chastisement. It is a grievous thing, that, whilst *the Evangelicals* put in an exclusive claim to Christianity, they should prove themselves altogether estranged from the spirit of that Christianity. We should advise all religious parties to imitate the conduct of our mild and tolerant establishment. J. R.

THE VILLAGE CURATE, *and other* POEMS, *including some Pieces now first published. By the Rev.* JAMES HURDIS, D.D. *late Fellow of Magdalen College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.* 1810.

BEFORE we proceed to consider the contents of this volume, we cannot do better than present our readers with a sketch of the life of the amiable and much-lamented author, as drawn up by one of his sisters.—

"The Rev. James Hurdis was born at Bishopstone in the county of Sussex, in the year 1763. He was the third child, and only son, of James Hurdis, gent. by his second wife, whom he married in the year 1759. His father dying, and leaving his mother in no affluent circumstances, our Author was at her expense sent to school in the city of Chichester, at the age of eight years, first under the tuition of the Rev. Richard Tireman, an instructor whom he sincerely respected; and afterwards under the Rev. John Atkinson, for whose memory and literary abilities he had the highest veneration. And as a mark of Mr. Atkinson's esteem for his pupil, he bequeathed to him at his death a handsome legacy of valuable books. Here our author also experienced the protection of his affectionate uncle, the Rev. Thomas Hurdis, D. D. Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Canon of Windsor.

"Being of a delicate frame and constitution, our author seldom partook in the juvenile sports of his school-companions; but generally employed his hours of leisure in reading such books as are more attractive to a youth who has an early passion for literature. His inclination to poetry soon made its appearance in many poetical compositions; among which was a tragedy of five acts, entitled *Panthea*, founded on the story in Xenophon's Cyropædia. This was afterwards transformed into a poem, a juvenile work, so long, that, with two other efforts which his partiality for his early productions afterwards induced him to publish, it has been thought prudent should be omitted in this collection.

"Music was the only amusement which could induce him to relax from his study of books: the love of that enchanting science seems to have been naturally united with his disposition, even from an infant. As he advanced in life, he became a proficient upon almost every musical instrument: but the organ appears to have been his favourite; and during the time of his being at school, he nearly completed the building of a small one: a work interrupted by his quitting school for Oxford.

"In 1780 he was entered a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford: and at the election in 1782 he was chosen a Demy of St. Mary Magdalen College. Now finding himself freed from the restrictions of a school-boy, and a more ample field opening to the encouragement of his poetical taste, his application to books and poesy became almost unlimited.

"His friends in Oxford were few and select, and only such as were endeared to him by good-nature, conformity of opinion, and fellowship in study.—Among those who contributed to his support and encouragement, we must not omit to mention, with much respect, the Right Rev. George Horne, D.D. late Bishop of Norwich, and President of Magdalen College; the Rev. Dr. Routh, President of the same College; the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Amport and Basingstoke; and his esteemed friend and tutor at St. Mary Hall, the Rev. Dr. Rathbone, of Buckland.

"At the commencement of every vacation, he returned to his mother at Bishopstone, and devoted this interval of relaxation from his own studies to the assiduous instruction of his four younger sisters, in those branches of literature which he thought might be most beneficial to them. To his application and industry they owe all which they have ever acquired.

"About the year 1784 he went to Stanmer in Sussex, where he resided for some considerable time, as tutor to the late Earl of Chichester's youngest son, Mr. George Pelham, now the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol; of whose literary attainments, and good qualities, I cannot more justly express his opinion, than by making the following extract from one of his

letters, written to William Cowper, Esq. dated 1792. 'Mr. George Pelham is preferred to the valuable living of Bexhill, about twelve miles from Burwash. He is just turned of five and twenty, and is already in possession of two livings. If he mount with such rapidity, it cannot be long before he obtains, what his good qualities cannot fail to adorn, *a mitre*. Whatever his fortune, I am satisfied I shall never feel myself less than proud to own he was once my pupil. Indeed, of the whole family I could draw a picture, which even the most cynical judgment would allow had traits of the truest nobility.'

"In May 1785, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he retired to the curacy of Burwash in Sussex; his Rector being the Rev. John Courtail, Archdeacon of Lewes. In this situation he resided six years.

"In 1786, he was elected Probationer Fellow of Magdalen College; and the following year took his Master of Arts degree. Now finding himself sufficiently enabled to assist his mother in the support of her family, he hired a small house, and took three of his sisters to reside with him.

"It is the general custom of those who describe the life of an author, to deliver a critical opinion upon each of his works. Many reasons induce me not to attempt what I trust I may with propriety decline. Yet in my zeal to promote the reputation of a dear departed brother, I hope it may not be improper for me to cite in this memoir a most respectable authority in his favour. I mean those expressions of friendly praise on several of his publications, which I have selected from the letters addressed to him by his favourite friend, the late Mr. Cowper; because he himself used to consider the praise of that excellent person as the most delightful reward of his literary labour.

"It was at this time that our author first appeared before the public as a poet. In 1788 he published his *Village Curate*, the reception of which far exceeded his expectations; a second edition being called for the following year, and afterwards a third, and a fourth, which last he considerably improved.

"His second production was, a Poem entitled *Adriano*; *or, the first of June*; which was followed in a short time by the three other Poems already alluded to, *Panthea, Elmer and Ophelia*, and the *Orphan Twins*. He next proceeded on a biblical research, in comparing the Hebrew with the English version of the Bible, and published in 1790, *A critical Dissertation on the true Meaning of the Hebrew Word* תנינים, *found in Genesis* i. 21.

"In 1791, through the interest of the Earl of Chichester, he was appointed to the living of Bishopstone. In this year he wrote the *Tragedy of Sir Thomas More*; and his *select critical Remarks upon the English Version of the first ten Chapters of Genesis*.

"But here a sudden and melancholy incident occurred, which for a time entirely abstracted the mind of our Author from every literary pursuit. In 1792 he was deprived by death of his favourite sister Catherine, whose elegancies of mind are so frequently, and justly, pourtrayed in his works, under the different appellations of *Margaret* and *Isabel*.

"And here I think I may, with much propriety, and justness to the affection which the Author always testified for his sister Catherine, transcribe a letter, which was since found in the possession of Mr. Cowper, relative to her death.

"'DEAR SIR,

"'Could I have found a moment free from anxiety, I should certainly have spent it in writing to you. But my mind has been totally absorbed in attention to my poor little girl, whom I have at last been unable to save. I watched by her nine and thirty nights: I neglected nothing which might have proved a source of relief: but all my endeavours were ineffectual, and I have been obliged to seek her a grave, where I may rest beside her. How painful an interval has passed since I last wrote to you, you will be able to judge from your own feelings. My eye has been fixed day and night upon a little sufferer, who was better to me than the best of daughters; and I have marked the slow but certain progress of death, prevailing over a life, which was ever dearer to me than my own. If expressions of impatience have escaped

me while contemplating a prospect so distressing, I hope God will forgive me. It has been his pleasure to wound me where I was most sensible, and my reason has not always been able to support it. I have seen my amiable and affectionate Catherine gradually put to death by a disease at once painful and lingering. I have lived to behold the hour in which her existence was grievous to me: nay, I have lived to look upon her in the hour of death, without shedding tears at her dissolution. Indeed her departure was a relief to me. She had suffered extremely, and, for nearly a week before her death, had only short intervals of sense, in which she was unable to articulate her wants. In the evening on which she died, her senses returned, and she acknowledged us all, rewarding us with many thanks for our attention to her. She was then seized with a difficulty of breathing and slight convulsion, which did not appear very alarming to me, because I had seen her recover from the same symptoms before. I was the only person in the room when these began to abate, and she seemed to fall into a sound sleep, breathing without difficulty. I sat beside her, looking in her face; and the ease with which she slept soon inclined me to nod. I almost fell from my chair more than once; and being apprehensive that I might disturb her if I persisted, I went into the next room, to lie down upon a mattress which was on the floor. I met my eldest sister at the door, and desired her to give me notice when I was wanted. I had scarce laid myself down, when she came and informed me that her breath had ceased. I returned immediately into the room, and was witness to two slight efforts made by nature to recover the action of the lungs; which not being attended with success, she gave up the contest without deranging a single feature. The eyelid was still closed, the hand reclined upon the side of the easy-chair, into which she had been partly raised from the bed, and not one attitude of the composure in which I left her had been disturbed. If I had thought myself forsaken by my Maker in the former stages of my calamity, here I became sensible of his goodness. I saw in the strongest light the peculiar blessing of a peaceful end, and I saw that end bestowed upon a little girl, for whom I should more earnestly have petitioned it than for myself.

" 'Thus, Sir, was I deprived of a gem, which has literally hung about my neck all the days of my life, and never lost its lustre. Thus did I bid adieu to a little motherly comforter, who has ever been as a part of myself, and without whom I know not how I shall exist. I pray that my days, if they are not few, may at least be speedy, that I may make haste to meet her in the grave. I have promised her that she shall sleep beside me, and have appointed her a place at my right hand, a situation she always loved, and from which, God knows, I never wished her to depart. Yes, my gentle Isabel, my invaluable Margaret, thou who hast been always in my eye,

" 'Attentively regarding all I said,
And soothing all my pains with sweet concern

thou shalt rest beside me in the grave, as well as in the cradle. I will come to *thee*, though thou art not able to return to *me*. I will endeavour to deserve, as well as thou hast done, and trust to God's mercy that I shall find thee again. And I pray him most devoutly, that wherever thou art, the sense of my unhappiness may not reach thee.

" 'When I write again, I will give you some account of my little girl's natural endowments and of her attainments.'

" The subject of which letter being closely connected with the one already transcribed, I shall present it also to the reader.

" 'I promised to give you some account of my little girl's natural endowments, and of her attainments. As to the former, you will perhaps be surprised to learn, that she was the plainest of all my family. Her figure was good, her action was graceful; but in her countenance there were many defects. She was sensible of it, and would never give me her profile. I was therefore driven to the painful necessity of stealing it after she was dead. But for her carelessness without, Nature had made ample amends by her liberality within. Her dis-

position was so friendly, humane, and gentle, that it was impossible to know her and not esteem her. She was always attended by good-humour, compassion, and pleasantry. Her genius was capable of the greatest undertakings, and she never lost an hour in improving it. Reading was her delight from her childhood; and you will scarce believe that at four and twenty she could have obtained the knowledge of which I know she was possessed. Of historical, biographical, and moral writers, she read every thing she could lay her hands on, and retained facts and dates with the nicest accuracy. In any chronological doubt, in any family anecdote, in any connection formed among great men, whether princes or scholars, I know of no person who was better qualified to pass an immediate decision. In her earlier years she was extremely fond of figures. I observed the propensity, and encouraged it. She followed me with the greatest ease through the most arduous rules of arithmetic, through fractions, through decimals, through algebra, and the first rudiments of geometry. I then turned her aside to astronomical calculations; and when she was taken ill, she was upon the point of framing an almanack for the year 1793, upon a new construction, which was to be presented to Mr. Cowper, and to be called the Poet's Almanack. The new and full moons, as well as the eclipses, were all to have been calculated, and the latter delineated by herself. In matters of this kind she had long since been expert, and could be certain of predicting any eclipse, however distant, without an error in time of more than two minutes. Her facility in music justly entitled her to the name which I gave her, *the leader of my band*. It was her office to play the organ, while her two sisters * sung, and I accompanied on the violoncello. I have often envied her the ease with which she acquired whatever she would. I practised much more than she did, but found she could always overtake me. If she chose, she could be rapid; but she wished rather to be scientific and expressive. She once entertained a desire to engage in the pursuit of languages. I told her I did not think it the province of a woman. It could never be useful or ornamental; for the graces of a linguist are masculine. At my request she refrained, but not altogether; for some time after I had become a student of Hebrew, I found she had followed me through all my grammatical memoranda, and was able to read and to construe the original Scriptures as well as myself. She was at the same time the most expert botanist, save one, of all my sisters, and a considerable proficient in physic.

" 'I should weary you with my story, was I to detail every little accomplishment and every good quality for which I esteemed her. Indeed, I believe that to some parts of her character I am still a stranger. She was extremely shy, and hid every thing she could. In her last illness, I often read to her sermons at her request. I was surprised to find that few were unknown to her. I asked one of her sisters the reason. She told me, it had always been her custom, when left at home on a Sunday, (as she often was) to read the Psalms, the Lessons, and two or three Sermons. This, Sir, was a voluntary exercise: I was not the occasion of it; for I think it an employment of more gravity than youth can generally relish. I deem it the consequence of a well-grounded assurance of the truth of Christianity, which I have never failed to inculcate, by recommending such writers as have been most lively and entertaining in the support of it.

" 'I will say no more. She is gone, and I must forget her. I am happy that I have been her friend, and that she has met with no calamity like this in passing through life. Death has not visited us before, since the death of my father. Had she buried a sister, I know not who could have comforted her: had she lived to see *me* in danger, I believe she would have died of apprehension. It is all well. She told me that *she* was satisfied, and why should I complain? She wished she could have carried me away with her to heaven; but

* Our Author had five sisters at this time; but three only were resident with him.—*Publisher.*

comforted herself, that if we were parted, we could none of us stay long behind her.

" 'Such was the esteem which she had won of her whole family, that they have all been derirous of a place beside her, and I have enlarged the dimensions of my vault till it will hold seven. I have also been amusing myself in drawing up an inscription, to be placed over her. I send it to you, that you may correct it at your leisure.'

'THE INSCRIPTION.

Farewell, sweet maid! whom as bleak Winter sears
The fragrant bud of Spring, too early blown,
Untimely Death has nipt. Here take thy rest,
Inviolable here! while we, than thou
Less favour'd, through the irksome vale of life
Toil on in tears without thee. Yet not long
Shall Death divide us—Rapid is the flight
Of life, more rapid than the turtle's wing,
And soon our bones shall meet. Here may we sleep!
Here wake together! and, by his 'dear might,'
Who conquer'd Death for sinful man, ascend
Together hence to an eternal home!'

" On this affliction he quitted his curacy, and with his two sisters returned to Bishopstone. Here the trouble of his mind was considerably alleviated by an affectionate invitation from his much esteemed and sincere friend, William Hayley, Esq. to visit Eartham; where he had the pleasing satisfaction of meeting and becoming personally known to Wm. Cowper, Esq. author of the Task, with whom he had maintained a confidential correspondence for some years.

" In 1792 he published his *Cursory Remarks upon the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the chronological Order of those celebrated Pieces.* Mr. Cowper, in a letter to the author, speaks of the above publication as follows: 'I have read your *Cursory Remarks*, and am much pleased both with the style and the argument. Whether the latter be new or not, I am not competent to judge; if it be, you are entitled to much praise for the invention of it. Where other data are wanting to ascertain the time when an author of many pieces wrote each in particular, there can be no better criterion, by which to determine the point, than the more or less proficiency manifested in the composition. Of this proficiency where it appears, and of those plays in which it appears not, you seem to me to have judged well and truly; and consequently I approve of your arrangement.'

" In April 1793, he went to Oxford, and, with two of his sisters, resided in a small house at Temple Cowley. In November, the same year, he was elected Professor of Poetry in that University; and in the year following took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

" On being elected Professor, he published a Specimen of some intended Lectures on English Poetry. And it was in this year that he wrote his *Tears of Affection*; a poem occasioned by the lingering regret he still experienced from the death of his favourite sister.

" In 1797, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and in 1799, he married Harriet, daughter of Hughes Minet, Esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

" In 1800, he printed, at his own private press, his *Favourite Village*; and the same year he published his *Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy.*

" On Saturday, December 19, 1801, he went to Buckland in Berkshire, and on the day following performed the whole of divine service at that church. On the Monday evening he was attacked with a violent shivering, similar to that of an ague-fit. On the Tuesday he was unable to rise from his bed, complaining of great inability, and heaviness upon his eyes, which prevented him from opening them. Every medical assistance was procured, but to little effect, as he expired, apparently in a sound sleep, on the Wednesday evening, in his 38th year, at the house of his affectionate friend, the Rev. Dr. Rathbone. His body, by his own desire, was conveyed to Bishopstone, and placed in the family vault, close by that of his sister Catharine.

" He left a widow and two sons; James Henry, born June 5, 1800; and John Louis, born June 12, 1801;

also a posthumous daughter, born August 1802.

"He was tall, but well proportioned: his countenance serene and lively: of a fair complexion, with flaxen hair. His disposition was meek, affectionate, benevolent, and cheerful; yet occasionally irritable and impatient. With his intimate friends he was affable, polite, and familiar; but in mixed company generally reserved.

"He was ever anxious to discharge the duties of his profession to the utmost of his abilities; for his piety was fervent and unaffected.

"A small marble table is erected to his memory, by his four sisters, with the following epitaph, by his friend, William Hayley, Esq.

'Hurdis! ingenuous Poet and Divine!
A tender sanctity of thought was thine;
To thee no sculptur'd tomb could prove so dear,
As the fond tribute of a Sister's tear.
For earth, who shelters in her vast embrace
The sleeping myriads of the mortal race,
No heart in all that multitude has known,
Whose love fraternal could surpass thine own.'"

[*To be continued.*]

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## To Lavinia.

"Lieblich bist du, wie die Röthe,
Die Aurorens Tritt umfliesst;
Lieblich, wie des Hirten Flöte,
Der den neuen Tag begrüsst!"

ERE yet my languid eyes I close,
I fain would ask some airy sprite,
To weave the form, as I repose,
Of her who yields my soul delight:
Fain would I dream of witching looks—
Inviting features—arch replies—
Of extracts from poetic books,
And meanings cloth'd in deep disguise!

Fain would I dream of rosy bowers,
And softly-murmuring waterfalls;
The castle's long forsaken towers,
Its cloisters and its mouldering walls:
Fain wou'd I feel those hallow'd fires,
That make our earthly joys complete;
And dream that as I smote the wires,
Thy vision tript on quivering feet!

Then wou'd I muse on scenes sublime,
Resulting from the mutual tie;
Scenes mocking all the powers of rhyme,
However smooth the numbers fly:
Where silver-winged Cupids stroll,
Scatt'ring their amaranthine flow'rs,
And Pleasure, in her azure stole,
Precedes the brightly-rising hours.

All this, sweet Spirit! wou'd I dream,
Thro' each revolving winter's night,
Till things transform from what they seem
To many an actual delight!
Come forth then Spirit! quick impart,
Assisted by thy mystic spell,
The traits of her, whose sallies smart
Can ev'ry other nymph's excel.

To Kate you may these verses shew,
But do not tell the writer's name;
Lest she should think 'em but so so,
And then exclaim, Oh fie! for shame!
On second thought I deem it fit,
You keep them from her eagle view,
Lest she the lovely object hit,
And stamp the fair-one to be y*u!

*December* 1809. J. G.

## Love Letters *to my* Wife. *By* James Woodhouse.

[*Continued from page* 400.]

### LETTER XI.

Dear Hannah!

My pure table mars no good,
Depopulates no plain, or height, or wood.
Each sinless habitant of earth and sea,
May live in peace and amity with me.
I neither 'minish life, or peace destroy,
To feed on blameless blood with savage joy.
No complex treat my appetite requires,
For me no happy animal expires.
No cruelty a single creature feels,
To cater or to cook my temperate meals;
A small expense supplies my daily bread,
With fatt'ning milk and vegetables fed.
I ask no beverage for my simple cup,
Of costly cordials when I dine or sup.
No burning spirits kindle passion's fires,
No wine awakes undutiful desires;
Nor beer disturbs my brain with feverish fumes,
To raise false glow, then spread depressing glooms
Mild milk, accommodating dinner-draughts,
Rouzes no rage, nor wakes up wanton thoughts;
At night the like recruits my bounteous bowl,
To furnish strength and tranquillize the soul.

Shall ships each India traverse, east and west,
With rocks, and shoals, and winds, and waves, contest;

Their crews feel cruel toil and torturing fears,
Expos'd to jeopardy for months or years,
While friends their danger or their loss deplore,
Throughout the tedious time, on sea or shore,
That selfish sensualists may drink or eat,
Their strong potations and their saccharine treat?
And what's far worse, for sensual delights,
To heighten passions, pamper appetites;
To gratify their low and graceless lusts,
In spite of moral rules and sacred trusts;
While, with the basest views for selfish ends,
They steal their fellows from their troubled friends,
To stem the storms and combat with the waves,
Involving thousands in their watery graves;
And make the remnant wretched tortures feel,
From false imprisonment and fettering steel;
And thro' the whole of life still suffering wrongs,
Thro' thankless bondage and by bloody thongs;
That those infernal masters may possess,
With other devilish men, a daintier mess.
Shall fleecy flocks, with long-lost pow'rs of love,
From happy plains to bloody blocks be drove;
And little, inoffensive, frisking lambs,
Be forc'd from throbbing dugs of sorrowing dams,
For peccant man to yield their spotless lives,
Licking the hands that hold the blushing knives?
Must labouring bullocks leave the prospering plough?
Nectareous fountains fail the fattening cow;
And glutted calves, with pain and sickness, pine,
Oft robb'd of blood to make them fat and fine;
At length expire, with deep and dismal bleat,
That men, like canine epicures, may eat?
Like lions, leopards, wolves, and tigers, feed,
By murdering thus the useful milky breed.
Must the magnificent and beauteous deer
Alone in paddocks and in parks appear
For pride's parade! at length for luxury's call,
By sudden stroke, with frantic misery fall?
Or o'er the forest's barren boundaries range,
To furnish kings and chiefs with cruel change;
With worse than cattish persecution curst,
To suffer day by day from tyrants first,
And then replenish their superfluous feasts
To gratify much more ignoble beasts?

Must skipping conies, and fast-flying hares,
Weep o'er their wounds, and sigh and sob in snares,
Leaving more wild the unenliven'd waste,
To render more fastidious mortal's taste?
Must blameless birds, whate'er their place or name,
Domestic fowl, or litigated game,
Must they by death administer delight
To every carnal, courtly appetite?
And must, alas! the minstrels of the grove,
In danger perch, in ceaseless peril rove—
The vagrant poets of the vernal spray,
By nature harmless, happy, heedless, gay!
Sweet hymning harbingers of genial spring!
Must they ne'er shew their charms, or cheerful sing—
Ne'er fly in safety—ne'er in quiet rest—
Or nurse their younglings in their downy nest?
Must they that gladden morn, and noon, and night,
Drop from each bough, or fall amidst their flight?
Their glossy, rich, prismatic plumes resign,
Which made each warbling shade and woodland shine?
Each vocal branch become with murder mute,
That seem'd colloquial, flageolet, or flute;
To yield luxurious lust, and pomp supply,
For cruel, sanguine, gross sarcophagi!
Yea, custom calls, alas! and habit, now,
For tribute from each furrow, wave, or bough.
All animated nature peace deplores,
While fashion furnishes her festal stores—
Creation's cross'd throughout its procreant plan,
To gratify the greedy monster—man!

[*To be continued.*]

# TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting, Thursday, Nov. 9th, was occupied, chiefly, in reading the minutes of the meeting prior to the long vacation, and in receiving presents of foreign and domestic publications.

On the 16th, the Croonian lecture on muscular motion, was read by Dr. Woolaston. The Doctor divided his lecture into three parts; the first on

the duration of muscular action.—This he attempted to ascertain by pressing his finger on his ear till it resembled the sound of the carriages passing along a pavement of stones about four inches in diameter. These vibrations he found to vary according to the pressure from 15 the least, to 45 the most; but the general number he found to be 30 in a minute. He afterwards endeavoured to imitate the sound of carriages by rubbing two notched sticks against each other, and experienced nearly the same results. Some of his friends repeated these experiments with the like effect. The second part was on the cause of sea-sickness, which he attributed to the pressure of blood upon the brain; and observed that the sickness was always most violent when the vessel pitched most, or rather at the moment when she descends from the wave on which she had been elevated. In this case respiration is difficult; but, when effected, it assists the circulation and gives relief to the sickness. The stomach he also found to be slightly deranged, probably from the same cause, or from the action of the system to resist the effects of the unnatural motion of the vessel. The third and last part illustrated the advantages of riding on horseback and in carriages, which enables the system to propel the blood from the heart. Dr. W. related the case of a gentleman who, finding himself very ill, ordered his coachman to drive him to the residence of a fashionable physician, who fortunately happened not to be at home: he then resolved on driving to another, who also happened to be absent. By this time he had considerably recovered from his depression, and determined on going home, and taking the same exercise next day, which he did. He speedily recovered, without any aid from drugs.

Mr. Baker continued reading the Bakerian lecture till the 23d, during which he stated its objects to be the elucidation of various important parts of chemistry, by new experiments, and the communication of some new facts respecting metallic bodies, and their combinations intimately related to the general philosophical theory of the science. In the first place he discussed the various hypothetical notions that had been formed respecting the metals of the fixed alkalis. He brought forward various experiments to prove, that potassium and sodium by combustion produce merely dry potash and soda, and that they neither form water nor carbonic acid; and he established the fact that the potash, formed by the combustion of potassium in muriatic acid gas, contains less water than that which is considered by M. Berthollet as the dry alkali. He shewed that, when potassium is made to act upon ammonia, it is the volatile alkali, and not the metal, which is decompounded; for the potassium can, under certain circumstances, be recovered unaltered; and whenever a portion of it is converted into potash, some nitrogen always disappears. The discussion relative to the nature of nitrogen he reserved for the conclusion of the lecture. His general inferences, as far as he proceeded, were,—"that potassium and sodium can with no more propriety be considered as *compounds*, than any of the anciently known metals, and that they belong to the same order of substances." In the course of his lecture, he described a new and curious gas, composed of tellurium and hydrogen, which is soluble in water, which combines with the alkalis, and has the characters of a weak acid: a new fact this, added to those already known concerning sulphuretted hydrogen, against the idea of oxygen being the acidifying principle.

## BATAVIAN SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

### *Curious Discoveries of Atmospheric Phenomena. By Mr. J. B. Van Mons.*

[Concluded from p. 402.]

THE sound of the combustion is more intense, because a vacuum is formed, which is instantly filled, and more than filled by the vapour of water that acquires a state of considerable expansion. When once the rain has begun to fall, and the work of the storm is set a going, it proceeds of itself, nor has no longer occasion for the formation of fresh clouds to keep it up; the caloric that separates from the combined gasses, transforming itself into electricity, which in its turn decomposes

a portion of water; so that the work of the successive decompositions and compositions continues by the effect of its alterations, and is kept up of itself, till all the water diffused through the surrounding air by vaporization is condensed there, and resolved into rain; or till, by the separation of the fluid, and its conveyance to the earth, in consequence of its great condensation, as well as of the water of the cloud being again taken up in solution by the air, the storm ceases before this has happened. The water of clouds being again taken in solution by the air, occasions a cooling of the air, and presages a definitive cessation of its stormy state; while the heating of the air, or continuation of its high temperature, denotes the continuation of the decomposition, and is always followed by a recommencement of the storm.

Hail arises from a strong fixation of caloric, which transforms itself into electricity, to gassify the principles of water; and sometimes from a too copious combination of the same caloric converted into electric fluid, to reunite the water with the air; or, from the same conversion of caloric, to reinforce the thunder, which endeavours to explode toward the earth. This explosion of the thunder takes place either after a considerable recomposition of water, or when, the greater part of the water of the storm being dispersed, the electric fluid remaining no longer finds any thing to which it can adhere, concentrates itself in a point, and acquires elasticity enough to overcome the opposition of the air, and rush towards the earth or some prominent points on the globe. As this passage of the thunder toward the earth is not selected by a state of subtraction, opposite, or negative charge, the course it follows is neither direct, or the shortest possible, nor determined to a given point; but its course is uncertain, irregular, and, in some measure, vague, bursting from one substance to another, even striking the ground and separating from it anew, without any other cause than the difficulty of diffusing or decomposing itself.

To this difficulty of resuming an equilibrium, which it finds no where broken, or of diffusing itself in a point of subtraction which no where exists for it, are owing the extraordinary effects of the explosion of thunder, and the incalculable means of destruction, with which we see it act; and that even when it has already arrived at the ground, where it ought to be able to diffuse itself, it still vaporizes water with great force, splits stones, &c. To the same cause is owing, that it proceeds so slowly, that it so long retains its state of sparkforming concentration, and that it so easily fuses and inflames substances, staying long at each point of its course, and transforming itself easily into light and heat. One portion of the electric fluid separated during a thunderstorm transforms itself into light, and is dissipated in space, at every explosion of a spark or of a fulmination of combustion. The sound of the thunder that bursts towards the earth is very different too from that of rolling thunder, and perfectly resembles that of the discharge of our electrical batteries. The common people readily distinguish it, and denote it by the name of falling thunder. The opposite winds that blow during a thunderstorm, and are even contrary to its direction, are the natural effect of a strong condensation of the aqueous part of the atmosphere.

A thunder-storm then does not arise from an accumulation of hidrogen gas, extricated from the earth, from which none is extricated, and rising to the superior regions of the atmosphere, whither it does not ascend; this gas never being extricated in its purer state; and that which is extricated in combination with a combustible substance, whether phosphorus, sulphur, or carbon, being burned by a concurrence of action on the part of these combustibles as soon as it comes into contact with the air, and no experiment having ever demonstrated the existence of the least bubble of hidrogen gas in the air at any elevation whatever. Besides, the hidrogen gas we set free in the air does not ascend in it in consequence of its greater lightness, or less specific gravity, but becomes incorporated with the air with which it is in contact, remains adherent to it by an affinity of penetration; and even does not diffuse itself in it without difficulty, and in

some time, when the air is perfectly at rest. Nay more, there are strong reasons for believing, that, at the time of great assimilations of water, the affinity of the air for this fluid determines the direct combustion of hidrogen gas by the air, without the intervention of any other inflammable substance. The rain too is not the consequence of the condensation of aqueous vapour by cold, since the fall of rain always precedes the cooling of the air, while an increase of the temperature of the air always precedes rain; water then is dissolved by the air, or rather associated with the composition of the air by the intervention of caloric in the state of electricity, and this in so large a quantity, that it forms almost a fourth of the weight of the atmosphere. Nothing is more difficult than to obtain, for the purpose of synthetical experiments, air deprived of its water to a certain point; and the method that has succeeded best for this purpose, is the disengagement of muriatic gas from a very dry muriate, by means of highly concentrated sulphuric acid, in confined air.

It need not be observed how many mistakes in determining the proportions of oxigen in burned substances must have arisen from the great quantity of water, that makes part of the air, which becomes solidly fixed in these substances, and serves as an indispensable medium of the combination of oxigen with the bodies it burns. To this large quantity of water in the air are owing those spontaneous and heavy rains, which frequently fall in an atmosphere, that was perfectly serene and tranquil a moment before.

The caloric, that under its different forms is incessantly ascending in the air, without ever returning to the earth, being a substance that belongs to the atmosphere of the sun, and is foreign to ours and those of other planets; at which it arrives only by virtue of the great elasticity it possesses when in the state of light, and where it is retained only by its adhesion to substances that belong to these planets, must resume the state of light, the moment when, having arrived at the utmost limits of these foreign atmospheres, and being disengaged from the substances that can no longer follow it, it returns to that which is proper to it, and there takes a centripetal motion, or movement of approximation to the sun; which, being a perfectly transparent and elastic substance, occasions it to take an opposite course with the same velocity, with which it rushed upon it, which must occasion a perpetual circulation of light between the sun and those globes that make part of its system.

If this were not the true state of things, there would be an incessant accumulation of caloric, that would soon change the face of these globes; while in this hypothesis the equilibrium is scarcely ever interrupted.—These globes then would not be visible but from the extreme limits of their atmospheres, and where the caloric, separated from its combinations, is transformed into light: and the opacity of a globe would not at all prevent this effect, in which the globe itself would not interfere; which would make a wonderful difference in the calculations from which the apparent magnitude of the celestial bodies are determined; as in this case their magnitudes would have been calculated from the extent of their atmospheres, and by no means from that of the globes or celestial bodies themselves; and the light, which renders these bodies visible to us, would not be reflected light, but light extricated from them on returning towards the sun. It is to be understood, that this extrication cannot take place, except as far as the atmosphere faces the sun, and is under the direct influence of its attractive power; otherwise the light extricated would diffuse itself through space, take a course different from that to the sun, and not reach the atmosphere of that celestial body where alone it can resume its character of light. Nothing prevents the light in this return from traversing other atmospheres. It is by the light refracted in this passage, that we see the globes from which it emanates.

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

*Fine Arts.*—While the French nation boasts of having the noblest collection of paintings ever accumulat-

ed, the English exult in possessing the best sculptures. As well as the fine statues at Oxford, and Mr. Townley's, now the nation's, at the British Museum, the unrivalled remains of Grecian art, from the chissel of the renowned Phidias, are now in London, the property of Lord Elgin. His lordship deservedly possesses the gratitude of the nation for having, when in Turkey and Greece, expended an immense portion of time, trouble, and money, in obtaining them, and conveying them to our shores. Most of them occupied the temple of Minerva at Athens, consisting chiefly of relievos, with a few colossal statues. No single figure is entire, being cruelly amputated by barbarous hands, and gnawed by the tooth of time; but what have been spared are sufficient to justify the unbounded praises bestowed on them by the historians of antiquity. The introduction of these grand productions of ancient genius into England is a glorious era in the fine arts. They present a new world of beauty and taste to the eye of the young artist, and awaken a fresh and glowing impulse in the mind of the professor.

### Society of Antiquaries.

A curious paper was read at their first meeting, for this season, by Dr. Willan, on the "New Fire," detailing the process of igniting wood by friction, and the superstitious customs of the northern nations in preserving such fire unextinguished; with many incidental particulars of ancient manners and customs connected with this ceremony. Some letters from Sir C. Cornwallis, when at the court of Spain as minister to James I. were also read, but they contained very little matter which could be properly deemed novel or interesting, particularly the ceremony of the bull feasts.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

THE Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for the present year, will be published on the first of next month.

In the first week of the present year, will be published, a new edition, being the Seventh, of the "Laboratory, or School of Arts," containing a much larger and more extensive collection of valuable secrets, experiments, and manual operations in the arts and manufactures, than is to be met with in any other work in the English language. The whole is adapted to the present improved state of the arts and sciences, and illustrated with about forty copper plates, some of which are entirely new.

A new edition of Mr. Headley's "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry," with a biographical sketch, by the Rev. Mr. Kett, of Oxford, will appear in the course of this month.

English Comedy, in six volumes; a Collection of Classical Dramas, separated from the licentious productions of Congreve, Farquhar, Centlivre, &c. &c. will be published in January.

A new edition of the late Dr. Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare, is nearly ready for delivery.

The Favourite Village, with an additional poem never before published, by the late Poetry Professor of Oxford, Dr. Hurdis, will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. James Savage proposes publishing an Essay on the Varieties observable in the structure of Parish Churches, from their erection in this island to the end of the fifteenth century, by which a common observer may be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building now standing.

Major Moor's Hindu Pantheon, nearly ready for publication, will be illustrated by one hundred and five plates, containing more than a thousand mythological figures and subjects, from original images, pictures, excavations, statues, coins, medals, &c. never before published.

In the press, the interesting Letters of Madame la Marquise du Dessand to the Hon. Horace Walpole, from the

year 1766 to 1780. To these are added some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, from the originals at Strawberry Hill. A life of Madame du Dessand, by the editor, will be prefixed, with notes, &c.

The East-India Vade Mecum, in two volumes, by Capt. Williamson, is nearly ready for publication; as is likewise a Poem by the Rev. Mr. Dudley, on Hindu Mythology, with a copious vocabulary.

Mr. Lambert is preparing for the press, in three octavo volumes, his Travels through Lower Canada and the United States, illustrated by a variety of engravings made on the spot.

Mr. Ticken shortly intends to publish an Historical Atlas, ancient and modern, to consist of six select charts.

Dr. Edmonston intends to publish, in two octavo volumes, a View of the ancient and present State of the Zetland Islands, including their civil, political, and natural history, their antiquities, agriculture, fisheries, commerce, &c.

Dr. Aikin has in the press, Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, translated from Huet's original French, with copious notes, critical and biographical, in two volumes, octavo.

Dr. Stokes is engaged in a Botanical Meteria Medica, consisting of the generic and specific Characters of the Plants used in Medicine and Diet, with synonimes and references used by medical authors.

Professor White will shortly publish his "Synopsis Criseos Griesbachiana, or an Explanation, in words at length, of the Marks and Abbreviations used by Griesbach in his edition of the New Testament.

Dr. Binns, of Lancaster, formerly Head Master of Ackworth School, has lately finished a new English Grammar, upon which he has been engaged at intervals, during many years.

Dr. Smith is printing a Translation of Le Roy's Instructions for gouty and rheumatic Persons.

A Catalogue of Books published in London, between the First of June, 1808, and the First of January, 1810, will be published in the course of this month. This catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the names of the authors and their subjects. It will likewise contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of learned societies during the period before mentioned.

Dr. Forbes, of Edinburgh, has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, the first volume of his Translation of Pliny's Natural History, with notes and illustrations. This volume, in large quarto, will contain the life of the author, a dissertation on the rise and progress of natural history, and a large appendix, with biographical notices of all the authors quoted by Pliny.

The Rev. Mr. Chirol, one of his Majesty's Chaplains at the French Chapel, St. James's, has completed a work on the question—Whether a Boarding-School or Domestic Education is best calculated for Females. This work is at once didactic, philosophical, moral, and religious.

An authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, composed from his own relation by a Clergyman, is in the press.

The author of the Refuge has in the press, a piece on the Sufferings of Christ.

Mr. Smart, teacher of elocution, is printing a work on English Pronunciation, on a new plan, by which it is intimated that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognised principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties commonly supposed insurmountable.

Mr. W. Hamilton, M.B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, will speedily publish his Enchiridion Medium, or Young Practitioner's Pocket Companion; being a Conspectus of the new Pharmacopœias of the Colleges of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; with a collection of Formulæ arranged in classes, a copious index, and tables of synonimes annexed.

Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco, in the year 1806, by Dr. Puffa, Physician to the Forces, will be published very shortly, in one volume octavo. His correspondence with that court relative to the interests of Great Britain, including a letter from the Emperor of Morocco himself

to the King of Great Britain is prefixed to it.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture will be ready in the course of the present month.

Dr. Duigenan is about to publish a pamphlet of very great importance at the present moment relative to the State of Ireland and the Romish Question.

Mr. Jephson Oddy, the author of "European Commerce," is engaged in a work on the political, commercial, and local interests of the country; particularly as they will be promoted by "The intended Stamford Navigation," of which he was the projector.

Dr. Mavor has made great progress in his new edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," a work which may be considered as a calendar of rural and domestic economy for every month in the year, and as a picture of the state of agriculture, customs, and manners of the sixteenth century. Though it ran through upwards of twenty editions, it is now so scarce, that it was with great difficulty copies of the early impressions, by far the best, were obtained for the use of the present editor, who intends to enrich his edition with notes, georgical, illustrative, and explanatory, a glossary, and other improvements.

The literature of the early part of the last and of the close of the present century, is now become so scarce and difficult of access, that we congratulate those who are fond of curious research, on the expected publication of a Catalogue Raisonneé of the City Library, King-street, Cheapside, with an Index upon a plan entirely new: A Library which, from its being the most ancient establishment of the kind, possesses a fund of scarce and valuable works, independent of its constant supply of standard and periodical publications, both for general reading and for reference.

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ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Mr. Atkinson, the celebrated mathematician, and publisher of the Tide Table at Ulverstone, has invented a level, upon a combination of hydraulic and pneumatic principles, which surpasses all former inventions of the kind, in ascertaining the altitude of elevations, &c. With this instrument Mr. A. is proceeding minutely to take the height of most of those Alpine mountains in the neighbourhood of the Lakes in Westmorland and Cumberland.

*A new Process for preserving Pencil and Chalk Drawings.*—1st. Get a pan, or tub, sufficiently spacious to admit the drawing horizontally; fill it with clean water, and run the drawing thro' in that direction; then lay it on something flat to dry. This will take off the loose lead.—2dly. Fill the same vessel a second time, with rather more than one-third new milk, and the remaining part clean water, through which run the drawing again horizontally, and leave it to dry as before.—Do not lay the drawing, while wet, on any coloured wood, such as mahogany, &c. which will stain the paper in streaks. Should milk be scarce, you may mix a little (in the proportion above-mentioned) in a tea-cup, and venture to run the drawing *lightly* over with a camel-hair pencil, the water having already taken off the superfluous lead, and, in some degree, fixed the other; but be *particularly light* with the pencil, never touching the drawing twice in the same place.

Another correspondent remarks on the same subject of pencil drawings, that he has known washing lightly with milk employed for that purpose; but he doubts whether the richness and delicacy of touch, may not suffer from it.

Mr. James Younie, Theobald's-road, has obtained a patent for certain improvements on the Stove; in which cleanliness, economy, and safety are combined.—This invention lays claim to public notice as well on account of its utility as its neatness. It consists of a fire-guard and fire-extinguisher, which are calculated to prevent those accidents that are every day occurring to children left to themselves, and to ladies' dresses, which are frequently attended with the most excruciating and fatal consequences. The fire-guard, or screen, is easily and instantly drawn out before the grate, and is fastened by a spring that a child cannot release; but when it is not wanted, it falls back with a touch, and is completely concealed. By moving a small

lever, at the time the screen is pushed back, the bottom of the grate turns on points, and lets out all the fire into an iron drawer, or ash-pit, placed for the purpose at the back of the grate. This box, from its situation, will not admit the least particle of dust or smoke into the room; a small iron chimney rising from the box conveys both into the flue belonging to the apartment. The extra expense of a stove of this kind is said to be from four to five pounds. We recommend the invention to the notice of our readers, leaving them to decide on its merits for themselves.

A correspondent remarks, that, having observed a letter from Dr. Lettsom on the means of taking off impressions of leaves, plants, &c. has announced the following; which, though not so expeditious, is presumed to be more accurate in taking off the most minute veins and fibres. —Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and oil it well with sweet oil: after it has stood a minute or two, to let it soak through, rub off the superfluous oil with a piece of paper, and let it hang in the air to dry: after the oil is pretty well dried in, take a lighted candle, or lamp, and move the paper slowly over it, in a horizontal direction, so as to touch the flame, till it is perfectly black. When you wish to take off impressions of plants, lay your plant carefully on the oiled paper, and lay a piece of clean paper over it, and rub it with your finger, equally in all parts, for about half a minute: then take up your plant, and be careful not to disturb the order of the leaves, and place it on the book, or paper, on which you wish to have the impression: then cover it with a piece of blotting-paper, and rub it with your finger for a short time, and you will have an impression superior to the finest engraving. The same piece of black paper, will serve to take off a great number of impressions; so that when you have once gone through the process of blacking it, you may make an impression in a very short time.— —The principal excellence of this method is, that the paper receives the impression of the most minute veins and hairs; so that you may take the general character of most flowers, much superior to any engraving. The impressions may afterwards be coloured according to nature.

*A Remedy for the Tape-worm.*— Common spirits of turpentine have been recently administered by several medical men of the metropolis with great effect in the cure of tape-worm. The doses given were, in some cases, as large as two ounces; but those of half an ounce at a time, repeated twice a day, were generally successful in expelling the whole, or at least the greatest part of the animal at one discharge. This turpentine was generally administered in honey.

Among the most useful of recent discoveries, respecting the medical virtues of carrots, Mr. Richard Walker has demonstrated in the Medical Journal, their extraordinary effect in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous. The method of preparing them is as follows: Being previously scraped and washed, they must be cut into transverse slices and boiled till quite tender, then taken out of the water and beaten in a mortar to a soft pulp. This may either be put on in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or be spread upon a cloth and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when it is fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day.

A successful and simple method of preventing what colliers call the *damp*, is said to have been discovered by Mr. John Jones, of Gray's Inn, by slackening a few lumps of fresh lime in the *level*, or *subterraneous* passage, made by the miners in digging out the coal. The experiment was successfully made in the coal mines belonging to Lord Cawdor, at Lanlash, in Carmarthenshire: the carbonic acid gas produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water corrects the air in the works, and makes it more favourable to inhalation and combustion.

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### *America.*

By letters recently received from Mr. Mawe, from Rio de Janeiro, we are informed, that he has received permission from the Prince Regent, to travel and make observations in the mining district of the Brazils. He

has already passed some months in the government of St. Paul, where he discovered a variety of fine clays, fit for making porcelain and other purposes; and is lately returned from the mines of Canto Gallo. The gold mine of Santo Rita is situated between two rocks of sparry lime-stone, a circumstance not before known to exist in that country. These districts, of a country so rich in valuable productions, until now unexplored by any mineralogist, cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lovers of natural history.

*Denmark.*

Mr. Wm. Hooker, of Norfolk, has lately returned from Iceland, where, at the instigation of Sir Joseph Banks, he spent the summer in investigating its natural history. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Geyser fountains, invited. He collected numerous specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals, (especially plants and insects, in which departments, it is said, he made several discoveries); and made many drawings. He likewise purchased many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this gentleman's labours were lost by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel, in which he embarked for London, taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge. The crew and passengers were saved by another vessel, which providentially hove in sight.

*France.*

M. Peron, during his late voyage to the South Seas, having collected a great number of that remarkable species of animals, by Linnæus, called *Medusa*, and increased that family to more than 150 species, has informed the National Institute, that "their substance seems to be merely a coagulated water, yet the most pleasant functions of life are exercised in it. Their multiplication is prodigious, yet we know nothing of the peculiar mode in which it is effected. They are capable of attaining several feet in diameter, and the weight of fifty or sixty pounds, yet their nutritive system escapes our eyes. Their movements are rapid and long continued, and have an active species of respiration, which to us appears a mystery. They also appear extremely feeble, yet fish of considerable size form their daily prey, and dissolve in a few minutes in their stomach. Many species of them shine in the night like balls of fire, and some sting or benumb the hand that touches them.—All the *Medusas* have a gelatinous body, nearly resembling the cap of a mushroom, and which has hence been denominated *Umbrella*; but they differ in wanting or having a mouth; in the mouth being simple, or multiplicious; in the presence or absence of a production resembling a pedicle; and in the edges of this pedicle, or of the mouth itself, being furnished with *tentacula* or filaments, more or less numerous." From these characters M. Peron has formed divisions and sub-divisions, under which every possible kind of medium may be arranged. Some of these animals exhibit beautiful colours.

Among the number of curiosities in the department of national history in the National Institute, the fine collection of fossil bones, presented to it by Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States, forms no inconsiderable part. Several of these were dug up on the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal, improperly called *Mammoth* by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier gives the name of Mastadonte; but there are likewise some belonging to the genuine Mammoth of the Russians, or the other land animal resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. Thus it appears, that both these gigantic creatures formerly inhabited the northern part of the globe.

From several experiments made in France, it appears that the yellow beet, when sliced and dried in a kiln, furnishes an excellent substitute for coffee, particularly if ground with a small quantity of Turkey or West India coffee; it also requires much less sugar than the foreign coffee, and is thought to be much stronger. M. Vennen, of Coblentz, who claims this discovery, cautions the users of the beet against stripping the plant of its leaves for feeding cattle, as this not

only injures the growth of the plant, but materially alters the qualities of the juice.

*Germany.*

A German chemist has made known the following process for making a beautiful lake:—Take any quantity of cochineal, on which pour twice its weight of alcohol, and as much distilled water. Infuse for some days near a gentle fire, and then filter. To the filtred liquor add a few drops of the solution of tin, and a fine red precipitate will be formed. Continue to add a little solution of tin every two hours, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Lastly, edulcorate the precipitate by washing it in a large quantity of distilled water, and then dry it.

From the analysis of the fresh leaves of blue wolfs-bane, *aconitum napellas*, cultivated in a garden near Paris, M. Steinacher has found, that this vegetable contains green fecula, an odorant gaseous substance, which he suspects to be virulent; muriate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

The Jablonowski Society, at Leipzig, has proposed the following prize-questions, for the year 1810:—In history, the origin of cities, and civil economy in Poland: in mathematics, to analyze the various theories, on which, according to Leibnitz, Newton, d'Alembert, la Grange, l'Huilier, and others, the infinitesimal calculus depends; and to determine which of them deserves the preference: in natural philosophy, a comparative consideration of the grounds, for and against admission of peculiar substances in light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Dr. Michael Friedlander, of Paris, has presented to the Gymnasium of Berlin, a cabinet of minerals, containing upwards of 200 specimens.

Several German artists have of late turned their attention to the art of painting on glass. Professor Frick, of Berlin, has made great improvements in the burning of pictures in glass, and has recently finished a beautiful painted window for the catholic church in that city. M. Burler, of Urach, in Wirtemberg, also burns colours in glass so exquisitely, that his works are not to be distinguished from the best of the ancients.

The Prince of Colloredo Mansfeld has caused the collection of paintings, by the most eminent Italian masters, left him by his father, to be arranged in his palace at Prague; and directed that, besides the gallery, a convenient apartment should be prepared for such artists as wish to copy any of the pictures or prints.

The new edition of Winckelmann's works, commenced by the late Professor Fernow, of Weimar, will be continued by Professor Meyer, of the same place. All the smaller pieces, originally written in German, together with M. Fernow's observations and additions, occupy the two first volumes, which terminate with the Essay on Allegory. The succeeding volumes will consequently comprehend Winckelmann's grand work, the History of the Arts, and a translation of the *Discorso preliminare* to the *Monumenti antichi inediti.*

M. Geisler, the engraver, of Leipzig, is engaged upon a new botanical work, by the celebrated Pallas. It contains descriptions and delineations of 127 beautiful, and, for the most part, new vegetables, of Russia and Siberia, on one hundred folio plates, and forms an indispensible supplement, or third volume, to the Flora Rossica. The drawings were executed under Pallas's direction, by M. Geisler, the faithful companion of his travels, and the descriptions are from the masterly pen of the former.

*Italy.*

A literary society, entitled the *Ionic*, has been founded at Corfu, the principal of the so-called Seven Islands, recently ceded by Russia to France. It has already proposed a prize of 600 francs, for the best treatise on the statistics of these islands. The president of the senate of those islands has also offered a prize of the like value, for the best answer to the following question:—"Why do the inhabitants of the Ionian islands, though not deficient in talents, occupy themselves only with frivolous and unimportant objects? and by what means may their genius and attention be drawn to things of higher consequence?

The following account of the pre-

sent state of Naples was given by a gentleman who has resided there since the French have been in possession of it. "Naples at present appears like a beautiful female in stubborn hoops; it must, however, be confessed, that better order is preserved now than formerly. At night the streets are well lighted, and in the *strada* street of Toledo, one of the most beautiful in the city, which was once like a perpetual fair, you may now walk or ride, *comme il faut*, at ease and without interruption, the market-people being ordered to new and regular market-places.

The abundance of vegetables which now come to market is truly astonishing; they are plentiful all the year, particularly from March to December. The French, who prize their dear Paris, and its environs beyond all other places, however confess that there is only *one Naples*. Yet in this most luxuriant region, a degree of poverty may be observed, perhaps unequalled in any other European country; but it is in private, where real distress reigns attended by want.—Much of it is owing to the secularization of the convents and monasteries where the lowest poor used to receive their soups and dinners. With regard to the nobility, the greater part of them borne down by the weight of taxes and contributions, and no longer able (as they were under the old government), to reimburse themselves, they are wretchedly in debt, and many of them cannot conceal the evidence of the most deplorable poverty. On the other hand, as is generally the case in all revolutions, several of the lower classes have risen to opulence, and loll in their coaches, while others hitherto accustomed to ride, are at present obliged to move very humbly on foot.

The Neapolitans have certainly been reduced to a better state of order than formerly; the great advantages which have been derived from the present government, must be allowed by every person who gives credit to the official reports; according to which, the number of robberies has diminished one third, and of murders two thirds, since the occupation of the country by the French.

The attachment of the Neapolitans to their former government is peculiarly striking; though they openly acknowledge its numerous imperfections; though the taxes increased every year; though the personal expenses of their sovereign were *enormous* and *oppressive*, and though the *wickedness of the government* was not only *conspicuous* but *notorious*; and yet with one exception, no where could there exist less *apprehension* of an *approaching revolution* than at Naples!!

In the year 1805, when Bonaparte had evacuated Tarento, and withdrawn his troops, the unanimous prayer of the people, as if animated by one voice and spirit, was "that it might please God to moderate the passions of the Queen." And yet after the consequences of a renewal of the war with France, had justified their apprehensions, and they knew themselves to have been the victims of a mistaken policy, they would, had there been the least prospect of success, still have continued their exertions in favour of their old government!

All the excesses which formerly prevailed at Naples, were the natural consequences of a bad government, and a defective police; for had a different system been adopted, the people would have been managed with little or no difficulty; for in comparing them with their neighbours, in all his misery the Neapolitan will not yield to despair; there always remains an energetic spark in him which glows in secret, and often suddenly revives into a flame when it seems entirely extinguished, like the vegetative power in the vine branch after it has been stripped of its leaf. Very often you behold him reduced to the utmost want, yet supporting all his privations with a dignity which claims respect. Even on observing the miserable wretches, formerly called *Lazzaroni*, you would be induced to suppose they had never experienced any difficulties or disasters, so proudly and with such indifference did they seem to regard the world and their own existence.

*Russia.*

The Imperial Academy at Petersburgh has proposed the following prize subject for 1810:—"To improve

the theory of Sluices, and thence to deduce rules for constructing these important works in the most advantageous manner; so that they may be used with all possible security and speed, be attended with as little expense as may be for their construction and keeping in repair, and incur no waste of the water required for the passage of loaded vessels more than is absolutely necessary."

Another premium for 1811, is "To give a complete comparative chronology, and if possible corrected and verified, of the Byzantine authors, from the foundation of the city of Constantinople till its conquest by the Turks."

The prize for each is 100 Holland ducats, (465*l.*) and the answers must be sent before the first of July in each year.

*Sweden.*

The loss of territory and population sustained by Sweden in the present war, is thus stated in the foreign Journals:—Wismar six square miles, and 11,200 inhabitants; Pomerania and Rugen, 70 square miles, and 70,000 inhabitants; Finland 3500 square miles, and 700,000 inhabitants. Total 3756 square miles, and 781,000 inhabitants, or, in other words, one-fourth of her whole territory, and one-sixth of her population.

## MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

SIR JOHN DINELY, Bart. whose death we announced in page 421 of our last, was a character so truly eccentric, that we cannot convey a more striking idea of him, than by quoting a writer well acquainted with the circumstances of his life previous to his late demise.

"A number of persons," he observes, "forming their judgment from various circumstances, which they have heard of this truly eccentric character, have imagined that this gentleman's title to the distinction of knighthood, is no better founded than those of the late Sir Jeffery Dunstan, or Sir J. Harper; but this is a mistake of the grossest kind, as we shall shew in the course of this sketch. Sir John Dinely is actually of a very ancient and honourable family, the particulars of which we reserve till we have recorded the more remarkable history of his later years. Sir John having run through his portion of the family entailments, for nearly twenty years past, at least as far as reports and advertisements in the papers will vouch, has been a most chivalrous knight among the ladies. He has not only been incessantly advertising for a wife since the period just mentioned; but even within the last five years, since he was made one of the poor Knights of Windsor, he has never ceased soliciting the hand of some favorite fair, blessed with fortune as well as beauty. Report says, that Sir John once obtained a wife, in consequence of one of his newspaper notices; but of the events attached to this acquisition, we shall be silent here.

"Since Sir John's residence at Windsor, as one of the poor knights, he has no settled residence in town: but when he receives his quarterage or fees, we are informed he posts away to London, and makes his appearance at some public place, under the flattering idea that some lady of fortune may fall in love, either with his person or his title.—And hence, in advertising for a wife, the principal object which he professes to have in view, is to be enabled with that fortune to prosecute his suit for the recovery of his vast estates. Whether Sir John has any legal pretensions; or why he was not able to keep quiet possession of those estates, is not apparent from any account he has given.

"Sir John, as we are told, was for a number of years past, such a scrupulous martyr to Platonic gallantry, that to shew the ladies that he lived quite alone, disengaged and unconnected, he even chose to dispense with the attendance of a servant-maid. Accordingly, in pursuance of that disposition, since he has been a poor knight, he is still as solitary as before, being intirely without companion or domestic. Partly through this partial seclusion when at home, Sir John is uncommonly loquacious when abroad. His conversation also, is overcharged

with egotisms, and such a mixture of repartee and evasion, as to excite doubts in the minds of superficial observers, as to the reality of his character or abilities. With respect to his exterior, it is really laughable to observe him when he is known to be going to some public place to exhibit his person. He is then decked out in his second-hand finery, viz. a velvet embroidered waistcoat, satin breeches, silk stockings, and a full bottomed wig. On these occasions, not a little inflated with family pride, he seems to imagine himself as great as any lordling: but on the day following, he may be seen slowly pacing from the chandler's shop near his country retreat, with a penny loaf in one pocket; a morsel of butter, a quartern of sugar, and a three farthing candle in the other. Sir John is still in the habit of receiving epistles in answer to his advertisements, and several whimsical interviews, and ludicrous adventures have occurred in consequence. He has more than once paid his devoirs to one of his own sex dressed as a fine lady. At other times, when he has expected to see his fair enamorato at a window, he has been rudely saluted with the contents of the Jordan. But none of these things have been able to allay the fervor of his passion, as may be seen by perusing the *Reading Mercury*, only of a few weeks past, where his recent advertisements for a wife, appear dictated with the same warmth, and under the very same extravagant ideas which distinguished Sir John, at a period when the hey-day of his blood must have beaten considerably higher than at present.

"Sir John, we are told, once practsied physic, but in many respects, the *Medice curate ipsum* could never be retorted with more propriety, than upon him. Books of the medicinal art, however, are still purchased by Sir John, when he attends sales, &c. It is still a habit with him, to attend twice or thrice a year at Vauxhall and the theatres, according to appointment, by advertisement in the most fashionable daily papers. At Vauxhall, he parades the most conspicuous parts, and at the theatre, he is to be found in the front row of the pit; and whenever it is known that he is to be there, the house, especially by the females, is sure to be well attended. When in town, Sir John always makes it a point to attend the different auctions, to which he is particularly attached; but if he buys a catalogue, he is always sure to make a purchase to the value of a shilling to cover the expense. Lord Fitzwilliam, it is said, is among the number of Sir John's benefactors, as he makes him an allowance of ten pounds per annum. Of late, Sir John has added a piece of stay-tape to his wig, which attaches on the other side, passing under his chin; from this circumstance, some persons might infer that he is rather chop-fallen; an inference by no means fair, if we still consider the gay complexion of his advertisements and addresses to the ladies.

"We have before spoken of the dignity of Sir John's descent; the following particulars are well attested. The family of Dinely continued to flourish in great repute, in the county of Worcester, till the present century, when it expired at Charlton, in the person of Sir Edward Dinely, Knt. sometime Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for this county; who, by Frances his wife, daughter of Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham, left an only surviving daughter, Eleanor, his heir; who was married to Edward Goodyere, of Burghope, in Herefordshire, Esq.; which Edward was created a Baronet, 5th December 1707, sixth of Anne, and was member in several parliaments for the Borough of Evesham, and sometime Knight of the Shire for the county of Hereford. He died at a great age, 29th March 1789, and was succeeded by Sir John Dinely Goodyere, Bart. his eldest son; which Sir John Dinely Goodyere, of Charlton, Bart. assumed the name of Dinely, in respect of the large estate he inherits from his mother. He was the last of the family who enjoyed it, for having lived upon bad terms with his younger brother, Samuel Dinely Goodyere, Captain of the Ruby man of war, and threatening to disinherit him in favor of his sister's son, John Foote, of Truro, in Cornwall, Esq.; it so alarmed and disgusted the said Samuel Goodyere, that he came to the bloody resolution of murdering

his brother, which he executed on the 17th of January 1741.

"But, to return to Sir John, who has no ideas of slaughter, excepting that of ladies' hearts; it is probable he will still persist in discharging the shafts of Cupid, as long as he continues to breathe. His application to the ladies of Great Britain, it should be observed, are addressed both to *young* and *old*. Those who object to his age, he treats as envious revilers; and as to their saying that he is upwards of 59 years of age, referring to his portrait, or his person, he challenges them to believe it *if they* can.

"Sir John Dinely lives at Windsor, in one of the habitations appropriated to reduced gentlemen of his description; and in one of the many advertisements imputed to him, he is supposed to expect that the numerous candidates for his hand, would present themselves individually, or in a body before his residence. His fortune (if he could recover it) he estimates at 300,000*l*. The woe-begone widow, whose weeds, he conceives, are insupportable, he invites to his arms, to be relieved of her burden; as well as the blooming miss of sixteen, to whom he supposes the restrictions of a boarding-school are quite intolerable; and these he has addressed in printed documents that bear his own warrant and signature; and in which he enumerates, like a judicious dealer, the sums the ladies must possess, who are candidates for his hand.

"Here it is remarkable, that the younger they are, the less property is required; while with age and widowhood, the demands of Sir John increase in due proportion; and though he modestly asserts, that few ladies will be eligible with less than a thousand a year, he is persuaded that these sums are mere trifles compared with his *high birth* and *noble descent*, for the proof of which, he is fond of referring every inquirer to Nash's History of Worcestershire. To conclude, that our readers may not suppose that we are trifling with their credulity, in the delineation of this extraordinary character, and as our limits will not admit of more, we shall content ourselves with reprinting two only, of Sir John's fruitless advertisements *for a wife*; though notwithstanding the reluctance of the ladies, we are well warranted in saying of this Knight,

Take him for all in all,
They ne'er may look upon his like again.

"*For a Wife.*

"As the prospect of my marriage has much increased lately, I am determined to take the best means to discover the lady most liberal in her esteem, by giving her fourteen days more to make her quickest steps towards matrimony, from the date of this paper until eleven o'clock the next morning; and, as the contest evidently will be superb, honourable, sacred, and lawfully affectionate, pray do not let false delicacy interrupt you in this divine race for my eternal love, and an infant Baronet. For 'tis evident I'm sufficiently young enough for you.

"An eminent attorney here is lately returned from a view of my very superb gates before my capital house, built in the form of the Queen's house. I have ordered him, or the next eminent attorney here, who can satisfy you of my possession in my estate, and every desirable particular concerning it, to make you the most liberal settlement you can desire, to the vast extent of 300,000*l*. Where is your dutiful parents, brothers, or sisters, that has handed you to my open arms? Venus indeed with her bow and quiver did clasp me in her arms at the late masquerade; but give me the charming Venus who is liberal enough to name the time and place for our marriage, as I am so much at your ladyship's command.

"JOHN DINELY.

*Windsor Castle, June 9th*, 1801.

"For your rank above half the kingdom fly,
What's two hundred pounds with an amorous eye?
I'm fam'd for looks of good-nature and sense;—
Detect then all envy's impertinence.
Your first step with my fair plan must agree,
By sending your qualifi'd line to me,
A beautiful page shall carefully hold
Your Ladyship's train surrounded with gold!"

An advertisement from the *Reading Mercury*, May 24, 1802:—

"Miss in her Teens! Let not this sacred offer escape your eye. I now call all qualified ladies, marriageable, to chocolate at my house every day at your own hour. With tears in my eyes, I must tell you that sound reason commands me to give you but one month's notice before I part with my chance of an infant baronet for ever; for you may readily hear that three widows and old maids, all aged above fifty, near my door, are now pulling caps for me. Pray, my young charmers, give me a fair hearing. Do not let your avaricious guardians fright you with a false account of a forfeiture; but let the great Sewel and Rivet's opinions convince you to the contrary, and that I am now in legal possession of these estates, and with the spirit of an heroine command my three hundred thousand pounds, and rank above half the ladies in our imperial kingdom. By your ladyship's direction of a favourable line to me, Sir John Dinely, Baronet, at my house in Windsor Castle, your attorney will satisfy you, that if I live but a month, eleven thousand a year will be your ladyship's for ever."

Poor Sir John, we have only to add, did not succeed with any of these inexorable fair ones, but died, as he had lived, an *unique*.

# THEATRICAL RECORDER.

## Lyceum Theatre, Strand.

THE new farce of *Not at Home*, in two acts, of which the following is an outline, continues to attract the attention of the public. The characters are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lovell, (formerly a rake, now married to a fine woman) - - | *Mr. Melvin.* |
| Spectre (Lovell's friend) | *Mr. Mathews.* |
| Fitzalban, (a student at Cambridge) - - | *Mr. De Camp.* |
| Lord Sedley, (a professed libertine) - - | *Mr. Holland.* |
| Charlton, (Lord Sedley's servant) - - | *Mr. Palmer.* |
| Mrs. Lovell - - - | *Mrs. Orger.* |
| Emily Melvil - - | *Mrs. Mathews.* |
| Martha - - - - | *Miss Tidswell.* |

*Fable.*—Lovell, a man perfectly versed in what is termed fashionable life, who holds every woman to be at heart a rake, and who scrupled not to overleap every barrier to his desires, has at length married a beautiful woman, whom he could obtain on no other terms than marriage, a sacrifice his passions compel him to make.—The company of libertines, and his own conscience, soon create jealousy in his mind: still enamoured with his wife, he resolves to seclude himself from the company of men—but that not being altogether possible, he resolves to see none that are not extremely ordinary; his very servants and tradesmen are chosen by their ugliness, and the only person he admits freely into his house is an ugly fellow of the name of Spectre. Mrs. Lovell, a sensible as well as beautiful woman, perceives his weakness, and resolves to cure him of it. She pretends that habit changes taste, that her ugly servants have all become pleasing to her, and Spectre even rather handsome—Spectre, a vain fellow, thinks it necessary to hide the degree of beauty he imagines he possesses, by a dress which he can alter either into a becoming or unbecoming one. Lovell, by his wife's contrivance, detects him making love to her, and kicks him out of his house.

The action of these scenes is engrafted on a short tale:—Lord Sedley, a determined libertine, in order to compel Miss Melvil to throw herself into his arms, contrives to effect the ruin of her character by slander, which Fitzalban, a handsome young man, discovers and exposes. Miss Melvil is restored to fame, and Lord Sedley disgraced. Fitzalban, in the means he takes, forces himself into Lovell's house, where a scene is produced that renews Lovell's jealousy, after it was nearly conquered by Mrs. Lovell's conduct. However, Lovell is at length convinced, by the honourable conduct of Fitzalban, and Mrs. Lovell's ingenuous mind, that there may be honourable men and virtuous

women, and determines to lay aside his doubts for ever.

This little drama, since reduced to one act, abounds with vivacity and pleasing equivoque, besides inculcating a lesson very interesting in married life. It promises to become attractive.

——

A new comedy, in five acts, called *Sudden Arrivals, or Too Busy by Half,* from the pen of Mr. Cobb, was, Dec. 19th, performed at this theatre. The characters are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Transient - - | *Mr. Dowton* |
| George Transient - | *Mr. Mathews* |
| Holford - - - | *Mr. Wroughton* |
| Major Torringham - | *Mr. Raymond* |
| Harry Torringham - | *Mr. Wrench* |
| Lord John Bauble - | *Mr. Palmer* |
| Patrick Ballymony - | *Mr. Johnstone* |
| Pendalum - - - | *Mr. Penson* |
| Von Black - - | *Mr. Wewitzer* |
| John - - - - | *Mr. Oxberry* |
| Waiter - - - - | *Mr. Knight* |
| Countess de Rosalva - | *Mrs. Edwin* |
| Amelia - - - | *Miss Ray* |
| Patty M'Claverty - | *Mrs. Sparks.* |

*Plot.*—Seven years before the commencement of the play, in consequence of a blow, Holford is said to have been called out by Major Torringham, while in Hamburgh. A duel took place, in which the Major fell, and Holford was, in consequence, obliged to consult his safety by flight. Tortured by the keenest remorse, he incessantly mourns his lost friend, and endeavours to reconcile himself to life by supporting the Major's children, and preventing their feeling the want of the parent of whom they had thus been deprived. For this purpose he intrusts large sums to the care of old Transient, who applies those sums to his own use. The arrival of Holford in England renders it necessary to the concealing of his embezzlements for him to get the son and daughter of Major Torringham out of the way. In effecting this, he procures a commission for Harry Torringham, which forces him immediately to leave the country. On the day of his intended departure, which is rendered the more distressing by an hopeless passion for the Countess de Rosalva, whose life he had saved, Harry is tempted to try his fortune at the gaming-table. His losses render him desperate, and he is about to go on the highway, when he is called to assist Holford, who had been attacked by robbers. He rescues his unknown benefactor, who relieves his distresses, and in consequence of this rencontre, discovers the fraudulent practices of old Transient, who is subsequently compelled to resign his ill-gotten wealth. Major Torringham, who was not dead, as was supposed, returns, and again challenges Holford for the indignity he had formerly called him to an account for. A second duel is on the eve of taking place, when the Countess de Rosalva interposes, and in consequence the duellists are reconciled, and the fair mediator gives her hand to Harry Torringham, while George Transient, a rattling, generous young fellow, obtains that of Amelia, the Major's daughter. As a sort of episode, the loves of Patrick Ballymony and Patty M'Claverty are introduced, and some ludicrous scenes arise out of a mistake of the Irishman's, who fancies that he has inspired the Countess with sentiments of affection for him.

This piece, though boasting little originality in plot, in character, or in sentiment, possesses considerable merit, and in many parts affords great scope for the exertions of the performers. It has, however, many blemishes, and it contains inconsistencies which cannot be reconciled.

The piece was well received, and the audience generally appeared much entertained. Some few hisses were heard, but they were never loud, and upon the whole, we think the piece, when curtailed and altered in some parts, will amuse the town for some time. It was well acted throughout. Dowton, Wroughton, Mathews, and Johnstone, were particularly distinguished. Mr. Wrench, though in a part not well adapted to his talents, acquitted himself in a very creditable manner; and Mrs. Edwin and Miss Ray merited the best thanks of the author.

A Prologue, decrying false honour, was tolerably well spoken by Mr. Eyre; and an Epilogue, which, from its turning on the conjectures excited by the title of the play, bore a strong family likeness to the Prologue to the "*First Floor,*" of the same author, was admirably delivered by Mrs. Edwin.

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PEACE is at last restored in the theatre. After a long scene of confusion the servants of the public made overtures, which were accepted; and they are now permitted to renew their efforts to please without interruption The steps which led to this determination are of a curious nature, and in foreign countries will wear the appearance of fiction rather than of real life. It will scarcely be believed on the other side of the water, that for sixty nights the actors should strut and fret their hours upon the stage, whilst not a word they uttered was heard by the audience. It will scarcely be believed, that so extraordinary a contest should have been of so long duration, and that it should have ceased, not by the interference of judicial authority, or of the executive power, but by the evident apprehension of total ruin to those who were concerned in the profits of the theatre.

The last month ended with symptoms of implacable animosity on both sides. The O. P.'s made the theatre resound every night with their clamours and their dances, and seldom a night passed without some of them being seized, frequently with very great violence, dragged before the tribunal under the name of the police magistrates, who duly attended every night at their office to receive complaints from the theatre, and the accused were obliged to find bail, often a very difficult task, or were committed to Tothill Fields prison. Among them we have mentioned, that a learned barrister was seized, who was not, however, compelled to find bail, nor was he committed to prison. The eyes of the public were therefore fixed upon him, and it was evident that the question would, in some shape or other, be soon brought before a higher tribunal.

This was accordingly done, and the campaign was opened by the Attorney-General. In a very long speech, and entirely *suo more*, he brought a charge of a conspiracy against the barrister and certain others, to interrupt the managers in their regular concerns, and this charge was backed by the affidavits of a principal actor and manager, and of the boxkeeper and other persons. These affidavits stated certain riots to have taken place at the theatre, declared the above-mentioned persons to have been concerned in them at various times, and charged them with having conspired together to breed a riot. Upon the ground of these affidavits, Mr. Attorney-General prayed for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be entered into against the parties, supposed to be conspirators; and the Chief Justice granted the rule. In objection to this rule nothing was advanced by the barrister and his friends, who, very properly, reserved their cause to be decided by proper judges, a jury of their countrymen. The trial could not take place till a distant day; and, as the cause is not to be brought forward, we cannot anticipate the barrister's defence, but we have not the least doubt that he would have been completely triumphant: for if the *ex-parte* evidence gave not the slightest presumption of a conspiracy, we apprehend that no argument of the Attorney-General could have convinced the most ignorant jury, that ever sat in a court, that such a conspiracy existed.

The terrors of the law might be supposed to have made an impression on the O. P.'s, and perhaps it did for a night or two; but the battle was renewed with greater fury than ever, and the theatre resounded in a few days with the triumphant shouts for a decisive victory obtained by the learned barrister. He was now, in his turn, the assailant, and brought his action against Brandon the boxkeeper for an assault and for false imprisonment.—The defence set up was the riot in the theatre, and the part which the barrister was asserted to have taken in it. The speech of the Judge, as reported in the papers, was that of an advocate; but the jury found a verdict for the barrister, and the boxkeeper was condemned to a penalty of five pounds, with costs of suit. The concourse at this trial was immense, and the shouts of the company re-echoed through Westminster Hall. The Judge questioned the foreman on the verdict, who asserted the unanimity of the

jury on the assault, and some difference of opinion on the O. P. worn in the hat, which was thought by a great majority to be too trifling a matter to be construed into a riot. The effect of this trial was to give vigour to the O. P.'s, and to excite a dread in the managers, that they might meet with equal ill success in all their prosecutions, and particularly that they might be baffled in the grand cause of a conspiracy.

The difficulty now was for the managers to find an opening for a reconciliation with the public: and they seized with eagerness an opportunity which presented itself of offering terms of peace. In consequence of the prosecutions entered into by the managers, a very large subscription was raised to defend the prosecuted; and with a view to consider their case, and the farther steps to be taken to repress the insolence of the managers and their servants, a dinner was advertised to be at the Crown and Anchor, at which the name of the learned barrister was announced as president. A numerous company assembled upon the occasion: but it was soon whispered about that terms of accommodation had been proposed, and the chairman announced that Mr. Kemble himself would make his appearance, if it was thought agreeable to the company. In consequence he was admitted: sorrow was expressed for the unfortunate state of public affairs, and the concessions on the part of the managers were read. These were, that the price of the pit should remain on its ancient footing, that the private boxes should be laid open after this season, and that all prosecutions should be dropped. The secret articles were, that the managers should come forward and make their apologies, and that the whole should be ratified at the theatre. It was not to be expected, that the whole could be settled without some little turbulence in the theatre, to which the company went to spread abroad the state of the negociation. John Bull was soon pacified, till the unfortunate boxkeeper made his appearance, and his conduct was not so easily passed over. His dismission was loudly called for; and a night or two after, it was announced that he had fallen a sacrifice to popular indignation, and was no longer a servant of the theatre.

Thus ended the agitation which had so long disturbed the public mind, and without the farther interference of law, which would only have made matters worse, and destroyed entirely the hopes of future profit in the theatre. The whole transaction, however, requires farther discussion. —It is certain, that many persons have been severely treated, and that very great bail has been required on one side, and that the outrages, committed on the other, were scarcely noticed. With respect to the managers and the audience, the questions concerning them may be settled as they please; but as far as the public peace has been concerned, the public has a right to interfere. To them it is of consequence to know in what manner the magistracy has conducted itself upon this occasion; and here is ample scope for animadversion. If boxers and bruisers have been admitted into the pit; if no notice was taken of their outrages; if, to be an O. P. without violence, was in the eyes of magistracy worse than to be an N. P. committing acts of disorder; if excessive bail has been taken; if imprisonment has followed upon very trifling occasions, it is time that personal liberty should be secured upon better foundations, and that equal justice should be better administered. An enquiry into the state of the police of Westminster may justly follow that into the disasters of our late campaigns.

Another circumstance, attending this extraordinary contest, deserves consideration. The term mob was continually applied by the manager's party to those who opposed their measures; but the fact is, that the mob, according to the usual tenor of that term, had little to do with the business. The active parties in it were chiefly to be found in those classes who frequent the pit and boxes; and if the players denominate them a mob, their audience is reduced very much in respectability, and the value of their acting is proportionably very much depreciated. The actors who perform before a mob, have very little need of talents, and will never rise to eminence in their profession. But

this term of mob is too apt to be used by persons, who form a very small part of the community: and it was a grand distinction of this nation, that it possessed so large and so valuable a body in the middle classes, as prevented that insolence in the higher, and the servility in the lower ranks, which degrade the countries upon the continent. On this account we objected, very strongly, to the private boxes; to the separation of a British audience into peculiar classes, which would have encouraged, in the privateers, a spirit very hurtful to themselves, and in its effects degrading to the rest of the audience. But, if the opposition to the managers is to be stigmatised by the name of mobbing, let it be recollected, that this mob, during sixty nights, was distinguished by this remarkable feature; that the theatre received as little injury as possible, it being confined almost entirely to the wear and tear of the green cloth upon the seats: not a single chandelier was broken, and their marks of disapprobation were confined to those which occasionally accompany the performance of a new play. But, as the peace is now restored, let us hope that the managers will have derived a useful lesson from it; and that proper pains will, in future, be taken to make our theatres such, that no father of a family will be afraid of placing his daughters in any of the boxes, whether public or private.

Whilst the theatre afforded such subjects for the animadversion of the public, its attention was called to much more important matter in the discussions of the city of London, both in its common council and its common hall. In the former a motion was made for an address to the king, for an enquiry into the causes of the disgraces attending our late military expeditions, and for reprobation of the intrigues that had taken place in his Majesty's councils. This address was supported, with great energy and eloquence, by Mr. Waithman, and all sides spoke with approbation of an enquiry: but the courtiers were for deferring it to the parliament, and objected to the language of the address, as not sufficiently respectful to the king. A larger body of aldermen attended than had been seen in the common council for many years, and on the division it appeared, that the address was carried by a majority of one. This majority was evidently sufficient; but a requisition was carried to the Lord Mayor, to summon another court to reconsider the proceedings of the last, and the strength of the parties was brought to another issue. It does the Lord Mayor great credit, that, though he was for the address, he consented to this meeting, and a larger body assembled. The opposers of the address laid their stress on the impropriety of some of the language, and produced another, which was equally strong as to the main point, the enquiry. One of the aldermen, Sir C. Price, who was against any address at all, observed with great propriety, that the question on an address had been fairly brought before them, that it was voted, and that a majority of one was as valid as that of one hundred It was a bad precedent thus to debate, over again, a question once settled, and particularly as it might lead to the inconsistency of not knowing at what time they were to stop. The question was, however, after much debating, brought to a vote, and an address, differing in some expressions from the last, was carried. This occasioned a requisition to the Lord Mayor for another meeting, which was granted; and, after some debating, the previous question was moved and carried, and consequently the second address was established.

In the mean time a meeting of the common hall had taken place, after the usual forms of a requisition, to take into consideration an address to the king. For this it had been well prepared by various meetings of wardmotes, where thanks had been voted to those members of the common council who had supported the original address, and this address was brought forward in the common hall. Mr. Favell, who has always been a steady, firm, and conscientious opposer of the system of venality and corruption, introduced the question, which he supported in a very able speech, detailing the injuries to the country from the disgraceful expeditions, and the still more disgraceful intrigues of the cabinet.—Mr. Waith-

man and Mr. Quin on the same side were listened to with the greatest attention and applause, but the opposers of the motion, particularly one of the sheriffs, met with a very different reception. The applause bestowed on the Lord Mayor was unbounded; and on the question being put for the address, there was scarcely to be seen a hand held up against it. The Sheriff, who opposed it, came now very handsomely forward to declare his concurrence in every thing that his colleague had said on the mode of presenting the address, declaring, that whatever his prior opinions had been, yet after the decision of the question no one should be found more zealous than himself in the support of the rights of the city.

The address voted by the common council was carried up in grand style by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners to the King, who held his court on that day at the queen's house. The answer excited no small surprise. The enquiry was positively denied, and the propriety of one was left to the determination of parliament. Not a single word was said of the intrigues of the cabinet, and a singular expression was used on the enquiry, as it was said, that such enquiry into the conduct of the commanders, whether naval or military, was not thought necessary. This was the first time that our naval commanders were introduced in the question; for in all the debates not the least insinuation was thrown out against them; not a doubt was ever entertained of their exemplary conduct. As far as the navy was concerned, every thing was done that valour and skill could perform; and to the navy it was entirely owing, that Flushing so soon surrendered. Whatever than may be the merits or demerits of the expedition; whether the minister or the general; each or both were to blame, we felt exceedingly that our naval commanders should in the slightest degree be joined with either; much less that this union should be in a speech from the throne.

Another expression excited much enquiry; the regret that the expedition had only in part succeeded, for it puzzled every reader to know in what part it had had this effect. It had not produced any upon Bonaparte or his army, not a man had been drawn from any spot of military enterprise to oppose it. We had indeed taken one or two islands, where there was little or no force to resist us; but the capture was purchased at an immense expenditure of life and treasure. At the very moment the king was uttering this speech, the sad remains of his unfortunate army were crossing the seas from Flushing, and the monuments of this disastrous and disgraceful expedition remained in the ruins of walls, which we had erected, and in the graves of the English. The effect of this answer upon the common council remains to be known; it will be reported and entered on the minutes, and probably give rise to considerable discussion.

But the metropolis was not the only place agitated: the death of the Duke of Portland excited a commotion at Oxford; and, when we say in Oxford University, it is felt all over England, and in some degree over the whole kingdom. The members of this learned body are very widely dispersed: not a quarter of them reside within the precincts of the University. The post of Chancellor is of great dignity, and is never conferred but upon men of very high rank, or of considerable importance in the state. Three candidates started upon this occasion. The Duke of Beaufort, depending chiefly on his birth; the Lord High Chancellor of England depending upon his present station; and Lord Grenville on the remembrance of past, and the presumption of future importance. The contest lay between the two latter; of whom the former was supported by all the influence of the ministry, and the latter by all the opposition. In point of personal dignity, elevation of sentiment, and literary attainments Lord Grenville was far superior. Lord Eldon, the Lord High Chancellor, raised himself on the talents requisite to form a lawyer; talents, which too generally preclude the possessor from any excellence in polite literature; and from those extensive views of human affairs, which become a statesman. But the Lord Chancellor had on his side not only the present influence of the administration, but a hue and cry which might be expected to

be decisive in his favour. The alarm of No Popery was raised, and he was esteemed an enemy to the Church, who could give his vote for the supporter of the Catholic Petition. On this account the election excited a great degree of public attention. The decision of the University was a kind of political barometer, whence might be ascertained the presumed stability of the administration, and the real effect produced by the alarm of No Popery. Had the latter been founded on any real fears of popery, the clergy of Oxford must have participated in the highest degree in the alarm. Nothing was wanting to give effect to the cry; but the bug-bear was over; it was completely seen through, and perhaps not any even of the old women in the University were affected by it. On the poll the Duke was the lowest, Lord Grenville the highest. The Lord Chancellor lost his election by thirteen. This is, we will hope, the death-blow to superstition and bigotry. It is an important feature in the history of our times, and as such we look upon the elevation of Lord Grenville to the superintendance of Oxford, as an auspicious event. May it be followed by a complete emancipation of the catholics; and the union of all men, whatever may be their religious opinions, in the common cause of their civil rights and their country's liberty.

The Duke of York and the Duellists supplied matter for conversation, the former from his connection with the unhappy woman, who was now involved in law-suits with Mr. Wardle, and in the detail of the prosecutions many circumstances relative to the important case of last winter, would naturally be revived. One of them received such a degree of establishment, that we can no longer doubt of the fact, namely that the woman received ten thousand pounds for the suppression of the memoirs of her life, which were asserted to have been paid her by a noble peer; and in this transaction, if the money did not come out of the public funds, we do not see, that the public had any concern. The petty scandal, with which it is said to have been filled, might fairly in a curious age be worth the sum: but, if it contains the anecdotes of a high family incautiously uttered, as they have been represented to us, we do not in the least regret, that they have been kept back from public inspection. In the law-suits Mr. Wardle has been a loser, for a verdict has been obtained against him for the amount of certain goods, which he is said to have ordered at an upholsterer's, for the use of Mrs. Clarke, and he has failed to obtain a verdict against her and the upholsterer for a conspiracy to defraud him of the money. Far be it from us to arraign the verdict of the jury, but we may be allowed to pay considerable deference to the statements of Mr. Wardle; and the difficulties belonging to a case of this kind, in a court of law, are too well known to require comment. But we are surprised to hear, that the decision should be considered as a kind of set-off against that of the public in the case of the Duke of York. The latter remains exactly in the same state, in which it was before; and we are not inclined to detract one atom from our debt of gratitude to Mr. Wardle for his exertions in the public cause, because he is a sufferer in his private concerns. He is still entitled to the thanks of the community; and we trust will, in spite of his enemies, and the enemies of the public, continue to exert himself as an independent member of the House. A very liberal subscription has been raised to defray the expences of his suits at law, and the verdicts obtained against him.

The subject of the duellists has been kept up by the letter of Mr. Canning, in which he attempts a vindication of himself, but without success: for he does not in any shape invalidate the charge of keeping a fair outside with his colleague at the same time he was plotting against his interests. The style of the letter is very different from that in which the author in general indulges in his speeches in parliament and his other writings. Throughout, a consciousness of his offence seems to weigh him down: we recognize no longer in him the spirit of the Microcosm, and which he has exchanged for the dry detail of a special pleader.

The scenes in France are of a very different nature. There the heroic Emperor has been indulging in the festivities of a court, graced with the

presence of kings and sovereign princes, or receiving addresses from all parts of his vast empire, or meeting his states, or visiting his good city of Paris. By this city he was one day entertained in the Guildhall, and to it he carried a great assemblage of kings, princes, dukes, and generals. We may easily imagine the rapturous enthusiasm, with which he was received: for, whatever terms of reproach we, his enemies, may be justified in attaching to his name, it is certain, that France and above all Paris must look up to him as their great benefactor. Previous to the dinner he was addressed by the city, and he returned an answer full of affection, and we have every reason to believe with sincerity; for the fruits of his victories he has brought to Paris, and his constant endeavours have been and are to make it the most magnificent city in the world.

In his speech at the meeting of the states, he entered into a review of the causes and the consequences of the late war; prognosticated the speedy fall of the Spanish junta, dwelt with some degree of severity on our follies at Walcheren, and march to Talavera, and concluded with an assurance to his subjects, that notwithstanding the wars, in which he was engaged, no farther burdens would be laid upon them. The truth of his prognostications relative to Spain will soon be tried, for by all accounts his troops are marching in great multitudes into that unhappy country, and the hero himself will probably join them, as soon as the number fixed on for the accomplishment of his purposes is on the southern side of the Pyrenees. Neither his diversions nor his preparations prevent him from examining the minutest concerns. Already the enquiry he instituted into the conduct of his general at Flushing is finished, and this commander is found guilty of not maintaining his post agreeably to their articles of war; and of disobeying the orders he received relative to its mode of defence.

From Spain the news is of a most melancholy nature. The Spanish army, that was advancing towards Madrid, has met with a complete defeat. Their ill success is attributed to the misconduct of the horse, who not only ran away from their post, but left the foot to shift for themselves, so that the army was completely routed and dispersed. This will probably secure the Gallo-Spanish king from any farther interruption from the South of Spain, and in his turn he will soon be the assailant, acting under the orders of his brother the emperor. As to the English army under the command of Lord Wellington of Talavera, little is heard of it. The retreat into Portugal is secured, and there it will probably pass the winter. Our influence in that country is very extensive at present, and the Portuguese will not change masters before the conquest of Spain is completed.

Russia is securing its acquisitions in Finland and Poland, and making new ones to the South of the Danube. Its success in the latter quarter is not however well ascertained, and we know not the troops which the Turks can bring into the field to defend their metropolis. This winter will prove very interesting to that part of the world. We have secured some islands to the West of Greece, and may for a time prevent the French interest from being paramount in that quarter: but the Turkish empire thus beset will not easily find means to defend itself.

From the western world our intelligence is unfavourable. A misunderstanding it seems has taken place between our minister and the administration of the United States of so serious a nature, as must retard the progress of negotiation, and in its final results may lead to an unhappy termination of the subsisting disputes. The circumstances of the case are not however sufficiently before the public but they will form a subject of discussion in the approaching parliament.

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# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

SUDDENLY, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, the Rev. George Henry Glasse, M.A. Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. This unhappy gentleman was about 50 years of age. He was sometime a magistrate for Middlesex, and made himself remarkable, by his opposition to the humane exertions of Sir Francis Burdett, for rectifying the abuses of the Cold-Bath Fields House of Correction. He had the misfortune likewise, of falling under the displeasure of Dr. Porteus, late

Bishop of London, in consequence of interest made for his promotion, by means of the notorious Mrs. Clarke. Dr. Glasse had nevertheless an ample fortune, but indulging in the luxuries of the table, and in general habits of expense, his pecuniary embarrassments, &c. are supposed to have preyed upon his mind to such a degree, that he was found strangled and suspended from the best post at the Bull and Mouth Inn, in the city, where he had retired, as it was understood previous to his going out of town. He effected his death by means of a towel, and his pocket-handkerchief.

Mr. Paul Sandby, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, got introduced into the drawing-room of the Tower. Thence, after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment, and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil; here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J. Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took several sketches, which, he transferred to copper plates, and made several sets of prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753 he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his Analysis of Beauty, which, he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy Mr. Sandby was elected a royal academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him, in 1768, chief drawing master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which office he held till the day of his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

At his house in Pall Mall, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. a man of distinguished talents and knowledge, particularly in political and commercial subjects, as he has shown in many valuable tracts. He was well acquainted with the British Constitution, and a staunch and strenuous friend to its principles.—This gentleman was chiefly instrumental in founding the Globe Insurance Office. He received a considerable pecuniary requital for his services, and was appointed Chairman, with the house in Pall Mall annexed to that office.

At his house in St. Paul's Church Yard, Mr. J. Johnson, an eminent bookseller. He was an ornament to his profession, and would have been an ornament to any profession. He was a man of a generous, candid, and liberal mind: he delighted in doing good; the worthy and the necessitous had reason to bless the warmth of his heart, and will long continue to regret his loss. He was on all occasions ready to apply his time and his thoughts for the benefit of others; and for his integrity and the clearness of his views, was the perpetual resort of all his connections in seasons of difficulty and embarrassment. His understanding was of the best and soundest nature; and though he was the very

reverse of every thing assuming and ostentatious, yet those who knew him best, and were most able to estimate his talents, will readily bear testimony, that they never heard him say a weak or a foolish thing, or indeed any thing that would have discredited the lips of the wisest of his contemporaries. Accordingly his table was frequented through successive years by a succession of persons of the greatest talents, learning, and genius; and the writer of these lines can cheerfully bear witness that all were delighted when he took his share in the conversation, and only regretted that the gentleness and modesty of his nature led him to do it so rarely. He was always found an advocate on the side of human nature and human virtues, recommending that line of conduct which springs from disinterestedness and a liberal feeling, and maintaining the practicability of such conduct.

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OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment prepared at the Opera will be rendered particularly interesting by the magnificence and splendour of the decorations. The public enter at the grand door to the body of the house, which will exhibit a most brilliant appearance. A platform is thrown over the Pit, and the Stage is converted into a superb saloon, representing the interior of an Opera Pavilion in the Chinese taste. The awning of this beautiful saloon is painted in the best style with rich brocade draperies; it is supported by 14 columns. A pleasant verdant country is seen, with a temple in perspective, through the columns.

The interior of the pagoda, or pavilion, is ornamented by many beautiful figures, very finely executed. A rich cornice of crimson and gold extends under the drapery at top, and the capitals of the columns are surmounted by fourteen large dragons, each suspending from the head clusters of variegated lamps. The dragons are painted in green and gold, and produce a grand effect. The capitals to the columns are formed by griffins' heads, Chinese bells, and festoons of lamps, of rich and elegant appearance. The shaft of each column is adorned with wreaths of laurel, in the form of civic crowns. A handsome Chinese gallery projects externally from the base of each column, extending round the pavilion. The front of this projection is curiously formed by lattice work intermixed with lamps. Four large Chinese figures in proper costume, are placed on pedestals at right angles, and, in addition to three superb chandeliers which descend from the centre of the pavilion, several large Chinese lanterns are suspended. These lanterns are transparent, and ornamented by devices according with the fashion of China. A combination of such splendid objects must produce a most luminous blaze, and the festive votaries will doubtless fancy themselves in the regions of fairyism, or wandering among the scenes of eastern magnificence. The body of the house will be illuminated by a profusion of lights, and the boxes adorned with rich draperies, variegated lamps, and festoons of laurel: the royal arms placed in a conspicuous situation, also surrounded by laurel and brilliant ornaments. In short, every part of this splendid Theatre is rendered worthy the reception of its loyal visitants. The concert and coffee-rooms are laid out with much taste for supper; after which the court of Terpsichore will be removed to these apartments. Most of the band belonging to the orchestra will be ranged near the stage boxes on the king's side.

The exterior of the house has not been neglected; a fine transparency is displayed, representing Fame holding a medallion of the king, with other appropriate allegorical figures, and many lamps will decorate the front of the building.

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## FRANCE.

*Opening of the Legislative Body, and Speech of the Emperor and King.—From the Moniteur of the 4th of December.*

The Emperor being seated, the Members of the Legislative Body newly elect took their oaths; after which the Emperor made the following speech:

"*Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body.*—Since

your last session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must, nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me—The genius of France conducted the English army—It has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived. I owe particular thanks to the citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais, and the north. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients. I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome: the popes become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies of every preponderating power in the peninsula, they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman states to France!

"By the treaty of Vienna, all the kings and sovereigns, my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, and shall acquire, a fresh increase of territory.—The Illyrian Provinces stretch the frontiers of my great empire to the Saave. Contiguous to the empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her if she offer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels. I have wished to give the Swiss nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.—Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the debouche of the principal arteries of my empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well understood interests of the two countries, imperiously require them. Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise prince that governs her now had ascended the throne some years sooner. This example proves anew to kings that the alliance of England is the surest preface of ruin. My ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, has united to his vast empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that empire. My sentiments for its illustrious sovereign are in unison with my policy.

"When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil, of moderation, order, and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and

protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of Spain.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my minister of the interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people have been followed with the greatest activity; that in Paris, as in most other distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The members of my council of state will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon the finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

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OFFICIAL DETAILS *of the* OPERATIONS *of the* BRITISH FORCES *in* HOLLAND.

[Concluded from p. 254.]

*Admiralty Office, Dec.* 19, 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received by John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, from Rear-admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan, Bart. and K. B.

*H. M. S. Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec.* 18, 1809.

SIR,—I availed myself of Vice-Admiral Campbell's order of the Jason to convey me to Flushing; and as soon as it moderated on the 9th, in the afternoon, I hoisted my flag on board that ship, and, accompanied by the Idas cutter, proceeded to this anchorage, where I arrived on the evening of the 10th.

I found Rear-Admiral Otway with the squadron here; he had embarked the troops, and put every thing in a state of preparation for retiring from Walcheren, whenever the wind became favourable. The arsenal and works about the bason at Flushing having been destroyed on that day.

The inclosed letter from the Rear-Admiral will inform you of the particulars of his proceedings: his arrangement for the retreat appeared to me to be so excellent, that I have given my full approbation to the whole.

It has blown an exceedingly heavy gale of wind from the westward since my arrival in these Roads, which has prevented my going as I intended to the division under Commodore Owen in the Slough Passage, and the same cause has prevented much communication here.

I have not received any reports from the Roompot, but I send an extract of a letter from Commodore Owen, addressed to Rear-Admiral Otway, which will inform you of the proceedings of that officer with the force under his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

*Cæsar, Flushing Road, Dec.* 11, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication.

The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut-General Don, for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun.

On this service six hundred seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Capt. Moore, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Capts. Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fire-ship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieut-General Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object: the whole of the east side of the basin had been

previously completely destroyed, but as the port of Flushing, west of the basin, lies considerably below the high-water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits.

It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure, but from the probability that with a strong east wind the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed.

Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immeme expense.

I cannot conclude without expressing my great obligations to Captain Moore, for the able assistance he has rendered me in the performance of a very complicated service; and he speaks in terms highly satisfactory of the conduct of Capt. Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other officers who served under his orders on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. A. OTWAY, Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Adm. Sir R. Strachan, K.B. Commander-in-Chief, &c.

*Clyde, in the Veer Gat, Dec. 8, 1809.*

SIR,—Last night the enemy worked very hard at the battery on Woolversdyke, notwithstanding the continued fire kept on it.

At day-light, this morning, it was found he had opened four embrasures in it. Captain Carteret, therefore, pushed two subdivisions of the gun-boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing two of the embrasures, and in injuring the others very materially.

About noon, three mortars were brought down, and, with a field-piece, opened against our vessels (the brigs more especially); but, after about an hour's firing, in which their shells were thrown with some precision, but without effect, they were completely silenced, and all our vessels kept their ground.

About this time the guard-boats entered the Cross-Channel which unites the two passes of Woolversdyke, to endeavour to tow off a flat-boat, which was lost last night from the Pallas's stern, being swampt and overset; they got her in tow, but she was fast aground, and could not be moved. The enemy's troops were in number behind the Dyke, and a considerable fire of musketry was exchanged with them, I believe without effect on either side; some few shots struck our boats.

The enemy's advanced gun boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered two of the Clyde's boats to advance into the passage, and throw some rockets that way, in order that the occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely.

I find the enemy's batteries are not so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their gun-boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a battery on a point of the Dyke, which commands the Channel, about half way between that place and the outer battery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. W. C. R. OWEN, Commodore.

Rear-Admiral Otway, &c.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen to Rear-Admiral Otway, dated Clyde, in the Veer Gat, Dec. 9, 1809.*

If the enemy molest our retreat, we feel a confidence in our strength, and the spirit of my people will not let him tread upon our heels. It is an excellent spirit, and I will endeavour to regulate it so far as to avoid committing them improperly.

E. W. C. R. OWEN.

*Favourite Cutter, off Ter Vier, Dec. 11, 1809.*

SIR,—I am happy to find, by a report this day from Captain Carteret, that the exertions of our gun-boats have completely succeeded in preventing the progress of the enemy on the Woolversdyke. I informed Rear-Admiral Otway that the duty being heavy on the division of gun-boats in advance, I had ordered that of Acting Captain Rich to relieve it. This was done, and to day every embrasure

sure the enemy had opened is said to be completely levelled by their fire.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owen.

Rear-Adm. Sir R. Strachan, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen, dated Favourite, off Ter Vier, Dec.* 11, 1809.

The enemy was very busy with the battery on Woolversdyke, which, if completed, would have rendered the post I had taken on that side a very uneasy one; I therefore thought, under the present circumstances, every thing should be tried to keep it back, and the gun-boats have done it well.

If the enemy in our retreat treads too close on us, we feel confident in our strength, and can form as good a front as our channel will allow. Feeling the necessity for my being myself in the rear, I have hoisted my pendant in the Favourite cutter, leaving the care of the Clyde to my first lieutenant. This, I trust, you will approve of.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owen.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

ESSEX.

DIED.] At Copford, near Colchester, the Rev. John Kelly, LL. D. rector of that parish, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Essex. Dr. Kelly was a native of the Isle of Man, upon which he reflected no ordinary degree of honour, by his abilities, his acquirements, and his truly exemplary conduct as a divine and a scholar. He prosecuted his classical studies under that able master, and highly respectable character, the late Rev. Philip Moore, of Douglas; whose indefatigable coadjutor he afterwards became, in the important work of revising, correcting, transcribing, and preparing for the press, the (manuscript) translation of the holy scriptures into the Manks language; the impression of which (comprising all the books of the Old and New Testaments, with two of the Apocryphal books) he also superintended at Whitehaven, in the capacity of corrector; to which, on the recommendation of the last-mentioned gentleman, he was appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the patrons of that impression, as of every subsequent religious work connected with it. Dr. Kelly also superintended the printing of an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, and Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament, all in the Manks language; and, in the course of his "labours in" this "vineyard," he had transcribed all the Books of the Old Testament three several times, before he had attained his twenty-second year! On the completion of this charitable work, begun by Bishop Wilson, (who, like Bede, by his piety and virtue, acquired the appellation of Venerable;) and promoted by the active zeal of his successor, Bishop Hildesley, Mr. Kelly was ordained, upon a title from the episcopal congregation at Air, where he resided (respected by all who knew him,) until the Duke of Gordon engaged him to be tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntley, whose studies he superintended at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards he accompanied that young nobleman on the tour of the continent. Soon after his return, Mr. Kelly graduated at Cambridge; and again visited the continent, with two others of his pupils. In the course of a few months, after his return, he was presented with the rectory of Ardleigh, in Essex; and afterwards to that of Copford, in the same county; the former of which he resigned some years since. From the time that he entered into the ministry, it might truly be said, that "He made the garment of holiness honourable." Dr. Kelly (we believe) died in the 58th year of his age. "A good life hath but a few days; but a good name endureth for ever." He has left a monument of his erudition in that branch of the Celtic, in his Manks Grammar, which was expected to be followed by a much larger work, a Manks Vocabulary; some months ago announced as being nearly ready for the press. A large edition (the 4th) of the Book of Common Prayer, printed under the patronage, and by the munificence of the Society, (at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Crigan), from the corrected copy of Dr. Kelly, was finished

at Whitehaven, and sent to the Isle of Man, only about six weeks ago. Of twenty-seven clergymen, concerned in the translation of the Manks Scriptures, since the year 1760, three only are now living. These are the translators of the book of Judges and Ruth; Ecclesiastes; and the Minor Prophets, from Joel to the end.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At his house, in Marlborough Buildings, Bath, John Monck, Esq. in his 75th year, upwards of forty years a resident in this city. Many will recollect with regret the urbanity of his manners, his cultivated taste, and his various and extensive attainments in literary subjects. The hospitals and other charitable institutions in this city have lost in him a warm patron and constant benefactor. He was the head of the third and youngest branch of his family; and descended of the ancient house of the Moncks of Pothridge in Devonshire. The founder of his family in England was Guillaume Moyne, one of the Normon adventurers under William the Conqueror. Guillaume Moyne obtained for his fee the manor of Pothridge: this manor continued in the name and family of the Moncks till the year 1688.—The deceased was a lineal descendant of Anthony Monck, the grandfather of General Monck.

WALES.

*Longevity.*—Sarah Williams, in her 108th year, is now living in a small, but neat and comfortable cottage, at the foot of that celebrated eminence, called Brent Torr, situated about half way between Tavistock and Lidford. The writer of this article visited her in the month of August 1809, and found, after a little conversation, that her faculties were but little impaired; her hearing was perfect, and, with the assistance of glasses, she could read tolerably well: her person was by no means emaciated. She has been unable to walk for the last five years, yet appears not deficient in strength; otherwise she has enjoyed very good health during the whole course of her life, and has never lived out of the parish of Brent Torr, or of the one adjoining. Within these few years she has cut five teeth, three of which remain, together with ten or twelve old ones. Her diet consists, principally, of broths and other nourishing things. She has had twelve children, the eldest of whom, now living, is in his 82d year, and is a strong, hale-looking old man. She is attended by a daughter, who is upwards of 60 years of age, and from whose active and healthy appearance there is every probability she will attain the great age of her mother. When she feels languid or faint, she smells to wormwood, which speedily refreshes her. In the younger part of her life, she was employed as a domestic in a farm-house, and was always accustomed to very early rising, to which she attributes, in some measure, the attainment of her extraordinary age. She is now in indigent circumstances, and is supported at the expense of the parish. Many persons are attracted, by curiosity, to her residence, and from their liberality she is enabled to procure many little comforts, of which, from the small allowance from the parish, she would otherwise be deprived.

IRELAND.

*Died.*] On the 30th of November, at Ballymoyer Lodge, near Newry, Martha, the wife of Marcus Synnot, Esq. in the 26th year of her age. She had born bodily sufferings for many years, with exemplary patience and resignation. A lingering and hopeless disease led her, gradually, to the tomb. Her mind was fortified by religion under the severe affliction of being torn from an infant family of five children. The murmur of discontent was never heard from her lips. Yet, if it was an error sometimes to drop a tear as she anticipated the awful separation, that error was hers. There doubtless have been, and are now, and will be hereafter, hearts as pure, minds as ingenuous, manners as interesting, and virtue as active, as she possessed: but seldom can we meet with that rare combination which was found in her Her character was compounded of all that is amiable in human nature. Yet, *as* she was human she could not be faultless. The interesting simplicity of her character preserved a fine and general harmony with all her actions. In moments of respite from corporeal suffering, the natural gaiety of her age would display itself, and fascinated all who witnessed it: but she had a higher charm for those who could feel it, in

the tender sympathy of her nature, in her pensive morality, in her elevated conceptions of virtue.

Martha! during those hours of happiest intercourse, which he, whose hand has faintly traced this tablet to your memory, once enjoyed with you, how little did he think that it would ever be his office to record your death! But it is so: and the only consolation that presents itself, is the pious hope of a re-union which no time can destroy nor any accident disturb. W. M.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

### Nov. 22, to Dec. 20, 1809, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ALEXANDER I. Duke-street, Aldgate, broker, (Isaacs, Beves-Mark. Asbee, T. Old North-street, Red Lion-square, merchant, (Lee, Castle-street). Argent W. Romford, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark lane). Anderson W. Salford, stone-mason, (Foulkes and Co. Gray's-Inn). Abell E. Old Ford, builder, (Crosse, New-Inn). Anstead T. Wakefield, innkeeper, (Battye, Chancery-lane).

Bradley W. Huddersfield, victualler, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Barratt B. Lyncombe, butcher, (Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row). Bull W. Bristol, grocer, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Burton J. New-Cross, dealer and chapman, (Wasbrough, Warnford-court). Burgess T. Hungerford, Berks, butcher, (King, Bedford-row). Bell J. Bell J. and Harrop W. Longtown, Cumberland, manufacturers, (Wordsworth and Co. Staple-Inn). Billings S. Liverpool, hosier, (Blakelock and Co. Temple). Baker J. Kingstanley, baker, (Chilton, Exchequer-office). Bennet J. Plymouth, haberdasher, (Willis and Co. Warnford-court). Bishop S. Cheltenham, haberdasher, (Berry, Bucklersbury). Barrow R. Long-Dean Mill, Wilts, paper-maker, (Highmoor, Bush-lane). Buffin E. Buckingham, linen-draper, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street).

Cundy M.W. Great Marlborough-street, surveyor, (Trickey, Howland-street). Clark S. Charlotte-street, Middlesex, tailor, (Popkin, Dean-street). Cannon R. Kingsland-road, builder, (Finnis, Hart-street). Coren P. Chancery-Chambers, money-scrivener, (Prior, Copthall-court). Clark J. St. Mary Stratford, Bow, butcher, (Harding, Primrose-street). Clancy W. St Mary Axe, merchant, (Wild, jun. Castle-street).

Dutton J. Knapper's-gate, Stoke-upon-Trent, chapman, (Barbor, Fetter-lane). Dodgson, J. Pocklington, cornfactor, (Evans, Hatton-garden). M'Dowall W. Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, (Maddock and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Dibdin C. Strand, music-seller, (Wood, Richmond-buildings). Dean R. Bow, baker, (Wilson, Devonshire-street). Dinsdale J. Sculcoates, grocer, (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pleas). Davis G. Broad-street, chapman, (Reilly, Stafford-row).

Eggington J. Paul-street, gold-smith, (Phipps, Gutter-lane).

Folo W. Cherry-garden-street, timber-merchant, (Hatton, Dean-street). Frodsham J. Kingsgate-street, watchmaker, (Davies, Warwick-street).

Godfrey S. Liverpool, straw-hat-manufacturer, (Windle, John-street). Grove P. Cardiff, Glamorgan, straw-hat-manufacturer, (Mawley, Dorset-street).

Hett W. Leeds, woolstapler, (Lambert and Sons, Hatton-garden). Hawkins R. Bridgewater, innkeeper, (Blandford, Mitre-court-buildings). Hodgkinson W. East Retford, ironmonger, (Hannam, East Retford). Hirst J. Bristol, grocer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-Inn).

Inskipp J. jun. Battle, carpenter, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court). Ivey J. Crediton, Devon, linen-draper, (Williams, Red Lion-square).

Jennings J. Denmark court, (Manning, Clement's-Inn). Jeffrey J. East-India Chambers, merchant, (Grubb, Great Queen-street). Jenkins J. Cow-court, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant, (Carter, Deptford).

Kirkpatrick W. Bread-street-hill, merchant, (Matthews and Co. Castle-street). Kirkpatrick W. and Cort R. Bread-street, warehousemen, (Hurd, Temple). King T. Gosport, grocer, (Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn).

Lurcock T. Settingbourne, woollen-draper, (Atkinson, Castle-street). Lye R. Goswell-street-road, builder, (Charsley, Mark-lane).

Mills S. Stamford, upholsterer, (Chilton, Exchequer-office).

Nicholson F. East Retford, mercer, (Exley and Co Furnival's-Inn). Newnum J. Bishopsgate-street Without, linen-draper, (Patton, Walbrook).

Phillips R. Hay, Brecon, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Paull S. Laleham, baker, (Taylor, Field-court, Gray's-Inn). Peel C. King-street, warehouseman, (Spurr, Holborn-court). Priest

M. and J. Thorney-street, coach-makers, (Patten, Cross-street). Parry H. Liverpool, merchant, (Bennett, Dean's-court).

Richardson J. Westminster-bridge-road, livery stable-keeper, (Benton, Union-street). Roberts G. Heights, Almondbury, cotton-manufacturer, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Redpath, A. Philip-lane, builder, (Palmer and Co Copthall-court). Richards M. Vauxhall, Warwick, dealer and chapman, (Webb and Co Birmingham). Russell T. Dursley, Gloucester, innkeeper, (Price and Co Lincoln's-Inn). Rhodes W. Saddleworth, dealer and chapman, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Randall W. Stockbridge, wine and brandy merchant, (Wainwright, Peck's-buildings, Temple).

Symons J. Cheapside, milliner, (Wild, jun. Castle-street). Scott E. Chandos-street, shoemaker, (Wood, Richmond-buildings). Swindall J. Pendleton, Eccles, (Ellis, Chancery-lane). Sheppard A. Leeds, milliner, (Wilson, Greville-street). Spickernell, Seven Oakes, innkeeper, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Shelton J. Great Tew, Oxford, timber-merchant, (Hackett, Chancery-lane). Sadler R South Shields, merchant, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane). Satterthwaite I. Tamworth, wine-merchant, (Dawes, Angel-court). Southey J. W. Bath, paper-hanger, (Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Stanford E. Castle-street, livery stable-keeper, (Knight, High-street). Suddone J. Wood-street, hosier, (Field, Wood-street). Strutt J. Little Queen-street, stationer, (Denton and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Shelley G. M. St. Mary, Whitechapel, hosier, (Loxley, Cheapside). Sherwood, J. W. Newgate-street, cheesemonger, (Willet and Co. Finsbury-square). Smith J. Leeds, grocer, (Sykes and Co. New-Inn). Spencer J. Manchester, victualier, (Cardwell, Manchester). Smith J. North Warnborough, sackmaker, (Hector, Petersfield). Singer S. Westbury, clothier, (Davies, Lothbury).

Tuson J. Mile-end, New Town, builder, (Burt and Co. John-street). Thornton W. Devonshire-street, late of Cadiz, merchant, (J. and W. Richardson, New-Inn).

Weaver W. Rood lane, merchant, (Kirkham, Shorter's-court). Woolgar R. West Cowes, smith, (Tarrant, Chancery-lane). Wooten G. Northchurch, Herts. straw hat-dealer, (Mayhew, Symond's-Inn). Wilson H. and Lightfoot J. Nottingham, hosiers, (Bolton and Co. Nottingham). Whiteman R. Brighthelmston, victualler, (Ellis Hatton-garden). Ware E. Cheapside, milliner, (Welch, Nicholas-lane). Williams A. Cheltenham, jeweller, (Harrison, Craven-street).

Young J. Cheltenham, dealer and chapman, (Berry, Bucklersbury).

## PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER-WORKS, BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 21, 1809.

London Dock Stock, 139*l.* per cent.
West-India ditto, 185*l.* ditto.
Commercial ditto, 80*l.* ditto. prem.
East Country ditto, 85*l.* per share
Grand Junction Canal Shares, 225*l.* ditto
Grand Surrey ditto, 82*l.* ditto.
Grand Union ditto. 10*l.* per share prem.
Thames and Medway ditto, 26*l.* ditto
Croydon Canal ditto, 50*l.* per share
Kennet and Avon ditto, 46*l.* ditto
Wilts and Berks Canal, 54*l.* ditto.
Huddersfield ditto, 39*l.* ditto
Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 126*l.* ditto.
Albion ditto, 58*l.* ditto
Rock Life Assurance, 5*s.* per share prem.
Strand Bridge, 15*s.* to 20*s.* ditto
South London Water Works, 145*l.* pr. share
East London ditto, 227*l.* ditto.
West Middlesex ditto, 142*l.* ditto
Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 50*l.* per share prem —Kent do. 45*l.* do.
Folkstone Harbour, 8*l.* ditto
Auction Mart, 105*l.* ditto

L. WOLFE and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE general mildness of the weather cannot be said to have given any serious check to the young wheats, which still continue to wear a promising appearance. Fortunately the consumption of winter fodder has not been so expensive for the cattle as it otherwise might have been, the mildness of the weather having enabled the farmer to keep them out in the pastures longer than usual. This with the variety of green food, generally used for live stock in winter, with the large supply of potatoes, &c. have happily secured the farmer from any apprehensions of the scarcity of fodder for cattle. The warmth of the season likewise contributes to the facility of fattening sheep and other cattle, but spring tilth is not in the best state of forwardness.

The price of grain generally continues high. Lean stock of all descriptions, as well as fat, but the latter particularly on account of the season, is remarkably high. Hay has also continued its price, notwithstanding the open weather.

Price of meat in Smithfield Market:—Beef, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.;—Veal, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.;—Pork, 6s. 4d. to 7s.

*Middlesex, Dec. 25.*

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 16, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 103 | 11 | 56 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 33 | 7 |
| Surrey | 111 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 33 | 8 |
| Hertford | 99 | 4 | 57 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 35 | 2 |
| Bedford | 104 | 9 | 67 | 9 | 50 | 2 | 35 | 2 |
| Huntin. | 105 | 6 | —— | —— | 50 | 10 | 31 | 10 |
| Northa. | 102 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 31 | 8 |
| Rutland | 98 | 0 | —— | —— | 52 | 9 | 34 | 0 |
| Leicest. | 95 | 8 | 63 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 34 | 1 |
| Notting. | 102 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 33 | 10 |
| Derby | 96 | 8 | —— | —— | 53 | 9 | 35 | 6 |
| Stafford | 108 | 0 | —— | —— | 53 | 8 | 38 | 5 |
| Salop | 102 | 11 | 69 | 6 | 59 | 8 | 35 | 6 |
| Herefor. | 102 | 7 | 54 | 4 | 53 | 3 | 34 | 9 |
| Wor'st. | 113 | 5 | 55 | 0 | 61 | 4 | 43 | 5 |
| Warwic | 115 | 5 | —— | —— | 63 | 2 | 42 | 8 |
| Wilts | 103 | 4 | —— | —— | 48 | 10 | 37 | 4 |
| Berks | 109 | 9 | —— | —— | 45 | 0 | 34 | 7 |
| Oxford | 111 | 7 | —— | —— | 46 | 10 | 36 | 0 |
| Bucks | 103 | 6 | —— | —— | 46 | 0 | 34 | 1 |
| Brecon | 107 | 2 | 70 | 4 | 55 | 11 | 28 | 8 |
| Montgo. | 111 | 2 | —— | —— | 60 | 0 | 29 | 10 |
| Radnor. | 105 | 10 | —— | —— | 54 | 1 | 31 | 2 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 105 | 4 | 59 | 0 | 51 | 4 | 34 | 10 |
| Kent | 100 | 9 | 62 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Sussex | 102 | 0 | —— | —— | 51 | 0 | 33 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 96 | 9 | 51 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 31 | 4 |
| Cambridge | 101 | 4 | 57 | 2 | 43 | 11 | 27 | 5 |
| Norfolk | 90 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 40 | 9 | 28 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 94 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 45 | 9 | 26 | 5 |
| York | 89 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 26 | 11 |
| Durham | 90 | 0 | —— | —— | 49 | 7 | 28 | 11 |
| Northumberland | 85 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 43 | 1 | 27 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 101 | 8 | 63 | 4 | 50 | 9 | 30 | 9 |
| Westmorland | 102 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 29 | 3 |
| Lancaster | 109 | 5 | —— | —— | 56 | 4 | 32 | 0 |
| Chester | 94 | 11 | —— | —— | 64 | 2 | 31 | 4 |
| Flint | 131 | 2 | —— | —— | 67 | 2 | —— | —— |
| Denbigh | 113 | 5 | —— | —— | 53 | 9 | 28 | 0 |
| Anglesea | —— | —— | —— | —— | 43 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| Carnarvon | 96 | 0 | —— | —— | 46 | 8 | 26 | 4 |
| Merioneth | 105 | 1 | —— | —— | 53 | 8 | 26 | 10 |
| Cardigan | 92 | 9 | —— | —— | 44 | 0 | 17 | 5 |
| Pembroke | 77 | 3 | —— | —— | 42 | 9 | 17 | 0 |
| Carmarthen | 103 | 6 | —— | —— | 53 | 6 | 19 | 0 |
| Glamorgan | 100 | 4 | —— | —— | 52 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 111 | 7 | —— | —— | 54 | 1 | 22 | 8 |
| Somerset | 114 | 0 | —— | —— | 56 | 5 | 27 | 10 |
| Monmouth | 112 | 9 | —— | —— | 54 | 6 | —— | —— |
| Devon | 102 | 4 | —— | —— | 47 | 6 | 26 | 6 |
| Cornwall | 97 | 4 | —— | —— | 43 | 2 | 26 | 0 |
| Dorset | 109 | 7 | —— | —— | 51 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Hants | 106 | 5 | —— | —— | 50 | 5 | 34 | 0 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 102s. 9d.; Rye 59s. 7d.; Barley 51s. 3d.; Oats 31s. 0d.; Beans 58s. 8d.; Pease 60s. 10d.; Oatmeal 34s. 1d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 15, to DEC. 19, 1809.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 647 | 1364 | Males, | 865 | 1618 |
| Females | 717 | | Females | 753 | |

Whereof have died under two years old 477

Peck Loaf, 5s.5d. 5s.6d. 5s.5d. 5s.5d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

| Between | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 and 5 | 165 | 60 and 70 | 185 | | |
| 5 and 10 | 65 | 70 and 80 | 115 | | |
| 10 and 20 | 57 | 80 and 90 | 35 | | |
| 20 and 30 | 112 | 90 and 100 | 3 | | |
| 30 and 40 | 155 | | | | |
| 40 and 50 | 174 | | | | |
| 50 and 60 | 145 | | | | |

*Total Christenings and Burials from Dec. 13, 1808, to Dec. 12, 1809.*

| Christened | | | | Buried | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 9981 | In all 19612 | | Males | 8636 | In all 16680 | |
| Females | 9631 | | | Females | 8044 | | |

Whereof have died,

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 years of age | 4937 | 20 and 30 | 1145 | 60 and 70 | 1253 | 90 and 100 | 54 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 1916 | 30 and 40 | 1472 | 70 and 80 | 1068 | 100 | 2 |
| 5 and 10 | 784 | 40 and 50 | 1748 | 80 and 90 | 369 | | |
| 10 and 20 | 566 | 50 and 60 | 1419 | | | | |

Decreased in the Burials this year 2874.

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from NOVEMBER 27, to DECEMBER 26, 1809, both inclusive.

| Days 1809 | Bank Stock. | 3p Cent. Reduc. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | Long Anns. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C. | S. Sea Stock. | S Sea Anns. | India Sto. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Lottery Tickets | City Freeh Ticks. | Om-nium. | Cons. for Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | ——— | 68⅛ | 69⅞ ¼ | 84 | 101½ | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 195½ | 29s.pm | 16s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 69⅞ |
| 28 | 274½ | 69 | 69⅝ ⅞ | 84 | 101½ | 18 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 196 | 27s.pm | 15s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70½ |
| 29 | 279⅓ | 69⅛ | 70 ⅛ | 84⅛ | 102 | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 27s.pm | 15s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅜ ⅝ |
| 30 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 279 | 69⅛ | 69⅞ 70 | 84⅛ | 102⅛ | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 27s.pm | 15s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅝ |
| 2 | ——— | 69⅛ | 69⅞ 70 | 84⅛ | 102 | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 27s pm | 16s pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅝ |
| 4 | ——— | 69⅛ | 69⅞ 70 | 84⅛ | 102 | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 24s.pm | 14s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅝ |
| 5 | 278¼ | 69⅛ | 69⅞ 70 | 84⅛ | 102 | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 25s.pm | 15s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm | 70⅝ ½ |
| 6 | ——— | 69⅛ | Shut | 84⅛ | Shut | 18⅝ | 68 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Shut | 25s.pm | 16s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ ⅝ |
| 7 | ——— | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 25s.pm | 14s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅝ |
| 8 | ——— | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 25s.pm | 14s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ |
| 9 | ——— | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 24s.pm | 14s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70½ |
| 11 | ——— | 69½ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 24s.pm | 12s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ ⅞ |
| 12 | 278 | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | 98¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 13s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ ⅝ |
| 13 | 278 | 69⅛ | ——— | 84 | ——— | 18 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Old. 69 | ——— | 22s.pm | 12s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ ⅝ |
| 14 | ——— | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22s.pm | 12s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2½ pm. | 70⅝ ½ |
| 15 | 277½ | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22s pm | 12s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | 2¾ pm. | 70⅞ 71 |
| 16 | ——— | 69⅛ | ——— | 84⅛ | ——— | 18⅝ | 68⅜ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22s.pm | 12s.pm | 22 15 | 8 15 | ——— | 70⅞ |
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